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4 VOLUME 10
APRIL 1961

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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CONTENTS

Article

Recent Changes in the Competitive Position of Feed Grains 1

Commodity Notes

Grains : Prices in 1960 and Early 1961 - Lauric Acid Oils : Review and Outlook 13

Statistical Tables

Production : New and Revised Data - Chick-peas - Olives and Olive Oil - Soybeans - Sesame - Groundnuts - Rapeseed - Sunflowerseed - Cottonseed - Linseed - Meat - Dairy Products 19

Trade : Olive Oil - Soybeans and Oil - Groundnuts and Oil - Linseed and Oil - Palm Kernels and Oil - Palm Oil - Copra and Coconut Oil - Cottonseed and Oil - Oranges and Tangerines - Lemons and Limes 30

Price : Price Series of International Significance (charts and tables) - Oilseeds - Fats and Oils 42

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers numbers 5-12 of Volume 9 and numbers 1-4 of Volume 10

	9	10
ARTICLES		
Current trends in collective farming in the U.S.S.R.	5	
Regional census programs	6	
Recent developments in the world agricultural commodity situation	7/8	
The role of marketing in the growth of agricultural production and trade in less developed countries	9	
Income and food consumption	10	
Trends in European agriculture and their implications for other regions	11	
Trends in world demand for jute manufactures	12	1
The transition from subsistence to market agriculture in Africa South of the Sahara		2
Dairy problems and policies in India		3
Recent changes in the competitive position of feed grains		4
SPECIAL FEATURES		
The cost of carrying commodity stocks	5	
The United States agricultural surplus disposal program : Recent developments	9	
Coffee taxes and consumption in importing countries	9	
COMMODITY NOTES		
Quarterly notes on commodity markets	10	1
COARSE GRAINS		
Consumption		
Market situation		1
Production	7/8	
Sorghums and millets	10	
Trade	7/8	
COCOA		
FAO Cocoa Study Group	11	
Market situation		1
Prices	4,11	1
Supply/demand situation, 1960/61	11	
Trade	11	1
COFFEE (see *Special Features*)		
International cooperation		3
Review and outlook		3
COTTON		
Stock situation	10	
DAIRY PRODUCTS		
Butter		
Consumption	10	
Outlook	10	
Prices	10	
Production	10	
Trade	10	
Milk		
Casein	12	
Condensed and evaporated milk	12	
Dried milk	12	
EGGS		
Review and outlook		3
FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS		
Castor beans and oil	7/8	
Copra		
Coconut situation in 1960	6	
Copra production and trade		4
Demand elasticities in soapmaking	5	
FAO Group on Coconuts and Coconut Products	6	
Lauric acid oils		4
Linseed and oil supply	9	
Market situation		1
Outlook for 1961		2
Prices		2
Soft oils, situation and outlook	11	
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
Bananas	12	
Citrus fruit		
Outlook	5	
Production	5	
Trade and prices	5	
GRAINS		
Coarse grain market situation		1
Consumption	7/8	
FAO Group on Grains	7/8	
National policies	7/8	
Prices		4
Production	7/8	
Sorghums and millets	10	
Trade	7/8	1
HARD FIBERS		
Demand and prices	6	
Outlook	6	
Production	6	
Trade	6	
JUTE (see *Articles*)		
Market situation	10	1
MEAT		
World trade in 1959	7/8	
RICE		
Crop prospects	12	
Export taxes and subsidies	6	
Prices	6,9	3
Trade	9,12	3
RUBBER		
Prices	10	
SUGAR		
Consumption		1
Market situation	10	1
Production		1
Trade		1
TEA		
Consumption		2
Prices		2
Production		2
Trade		2
WOOL		
Prices		2
South American export developments		2
STATISTICS		
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Electric motors on farms	6	
Index numbers of total agricultural production, by countries		3
Index numbers of food production, by countries		3
Index numbers of total food and agricultural production, by regions	9	
Index numbers of per caput food and agricultural production, by regions	9	
Trucks on farms	11	
PRODUCTION		
Revised production data	5–12	1–4
Beverage and beverages crops		
Cocoa beans	11	
Coffee	11	
Tea	11	
Wine	7/8	
Fibers		
Abaca, sisal, henequen	5	
Cotton	5,12	
Flax	5	
Hemp	5	
Jute	5	
Rayon	5	
Fruit		
Apples		1
Citrus fruit	6	
Dates	7/8	
Figs	7/8	
Bananas	11	
Grapes	7/8	
Pears		1
Raisins	7/8	
Grain		
Barley	9,12	2
Maize	6,12	2
Millet and sorghum		3
Oats	9,12	
Rice	6,12	3
Rye	6,9,11	
Wheat	6,9,11	3
Livestock and products		
Cattle	10	3
Cows	7/8	
Pigs		2
Goats	12	
Horses, mules, asses	6	
Sheep	5,12	
Dairy products	9	1,4
Eggs, hen	11	
Meat	10	1,2,4
Wool	5,7/8,12	
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra	10	
Cottonseed	10	4
Groundnuts	10	4
Linseed	10	4
Olives and olive oil	10	4
Palm kernels and palm oil	10	
Rapeseed	10	4
Sesame	10	4
Soybeans	10	4
Sunflowerseed	10	4
Pulses		
Broad beans		2
Chick-peas		4
Dry beans		2
Dry peas		3
Lentils		3

Concluded on inside back cover

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. 10, No. 4 April 1961

RECENT CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF FEED GRAINS *

by U. EWALD

The production of livestock products and — much less important — the feeding of draft animals has, in recent years, accounted for roughly half the total utilization of grains in the world.[1] The future trend is clearly for further increases of this proportion, along with growing incomes of the world population and the consequent growth of livestock production. The growing importance of the feed use of grains has been accompanied by changes in their relative prices and thus their competitive position, both with regard to other feedingstuffs, among which nongrain feed concentrates have gained a strong position in many countries, and among feed grains themselves.

The present study deals with the latter type of competition.[2] Its main purpose is to ascertain what changes in the relative prices of feed grains have taken place since 1955/56, what factors have caused these changes, and what have been their effects on the trade and utilization of the various grains.[3] The nature of the subject restricts the analysis to regions where grain feeding is a common practice in livestock production, and where sufficient statistics for a detailed analysis are available. The study therefore covers mainly countries in North America and Europe.

Price differentials among feed grains — the course of which in 1955/56-1959/60 is discussed in the first part of the article — are caused mainly by three different sets of factors. In the first place, the demand for the various feed grains is affected by the preferences of livestock farmers for certain grains over others, either generally or for specific feed uses. These are discussed in the second part of the article. Secondly, the relative prices of grains — as well as their general level — are influenced by grain policies of both exporting and importing countries. The effects of these policies are discussed in the third part of the article. Finally, in many countries, and especially in international trade, annual fluctuations of supplies and demand for various grains are the main factors causing changes in the relative prices. This factor is treated in the fourth part of the article. The final section examines the effect that the changes in relative prices of various grains have had in recent years on the pattern of trade and utilization of feed grains.

Price differentials and price trends of feed grains

In Figure 1, price differentials between feed grains in 1955/56-1959/60 are shown for 12 markets. As it is the price ratios rather than the actual differentials that determine the consumers' purchasing decisions, the prices of the individual grains are given as percentages of the price for barley; barley has been chosen as the basis of comparisons simply because this was the only grain for which quotations were available in all markets. Of the various prices payable at the different stages of trade the most appropriate for the purpose in question would be the consumer price. Consecutive series for consumer prices are, however, seldom published, and those shown in Figure 1 are, in most cases, prices for export, import, or domestic wholesale trade.[4] Their use seems appropriate under the reasonable assumption that the marketing costs are about equal for each grain. It has to be borne in mind, however, that any additional costs, if they are equal for all grains, will result in a relative narrowing of the price differentials at the consumer level.

Considering, in the first instance, the annual changes in the price differentials on the various markets, rather than the magnitude of the ratios themselves, a number of common features emerge. One of them

* This article forms part of the studies on grain utilization being undertaken by the Group on Grains of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. The aim of the studies is to deduce, on the basis of available statistical and other information, the trends in grain utilization and to discover what factors determine these trends, thus providing a basis for governmental decisions on grain policies. See also "Domestic Utilization of Coarse Grains" in the FAO *Monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. VIII, No. 10 (October 1959).

[1] "Grains" exclude rice; "world" excludes countries with centrally-planned economies.

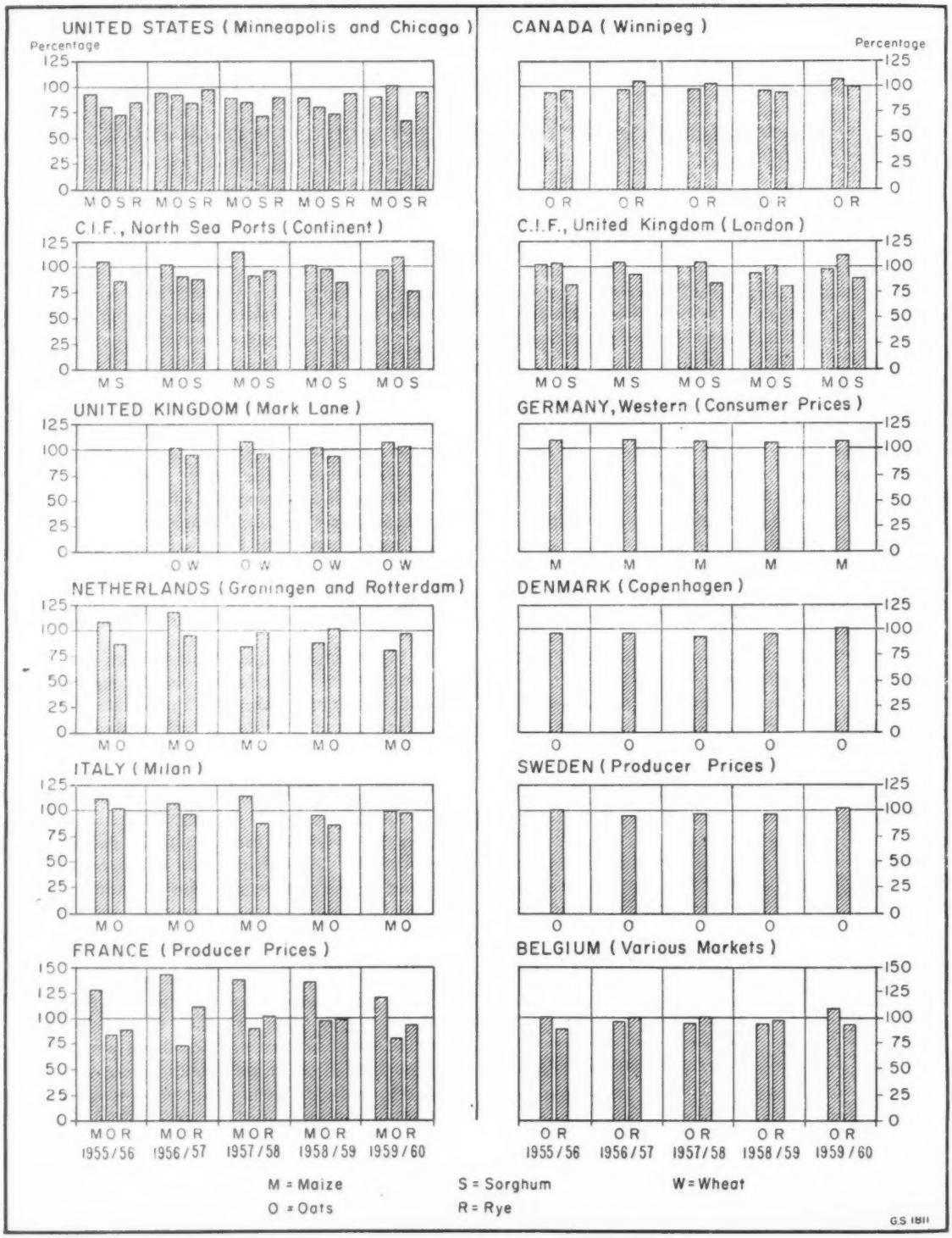
[2] The most comprehensive study written on the subject is *Competition among grains* by N. Jasny, published in 1940 by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California. This book can be considered still as the standard work for most questions concerning grain competition, although since 1940 some new developments have taken place. N. Jasny's book has been found very useful for the preparation of this article.

[3] The reaction of farmers to changes of feed grain prices can be described as the elasticity of substitution of feed grains in respect of prices. So far as is known, no coefficients of such elasticities for a particular market have been computed, probably owing to the lack of statistics.

[4] For exact specifications, see notes following Figure 1.

Figure 1. – Price Differentials of Specific Feed Grains in Twelve Markets

(Barley prices = 100)


UNITED STATES (Minneapolis and Chicago)
Percentage
125
100
75
50
25
0
M O S R M O S R M O S R M O S R M O S R
C.I.F., North Sea Ports (Continent)
M S M O S M O S M O S M O S
UNITED KINGDOM (Mark Lane)
O W O W O W O W
NETHERLANDS (Groningen and Rotterdam)
M O M O M O M O M O
ITALY (Milan)
M O M O M O M O M O
FRANCE (Producer Prices)
150
M O R M O R M O R M O R M O R
1955/56 1956/57 1957/58 1958/59 1959/60
CANADA (Winnipeg)
O R O R O R O R O R
C.I.F., United Kingdom (London)
M O S M S M O S M O S M O S M O S
GERMANY, Western (Consumer Prices)
M M M M M
DENMARK (Copenhagen)
0 0 0 0 0
SWEDEN (Producer Prices)
0 0 0 0 0
BELGIUM (Various Markets)
O R O R O R O R O R
1955/56 1956/57 1957/58 1958/59 1959/60
M = Maize
O = Oats
S = Sorghum
R = Rye
W = Wheat
GS 1811

is the decrease in the relative price of maize in all markets for which it is shown, except in Western Germany. The decrease was most pronounced in the Netherlands where prices for maize, almost all of which was imported, fell from 119 percent of the average price of barley in 1956/57 to 80-90 percent in the following three years. The relative price of maize fell considerably also in France, which became self-sufficient in 1959, and in Italy, where larger imports have been necessary to supplement domestic production, but the decrease was less for maize imported into other European countries. In the United States, which has become since the second world war the most important maize exporting country, quotations in 1955/56 averaged 8 percent below the price for barley, but several percent above the prices of all other feed grains. By 1959/60, however, maize was not only cheaper than barley, but also cheaper than oats and rye.

Sorghum has been the cheapest feed grain on the three markets for which prices were available. Since 1956/57 or 1957/58 its prices have tended to fall, relatively to the other grains, both in the United States and in the European import markets, and this automatically has worsened the competitive position of oats and barley.

Another widespread feature was the relative increase in the prices for oats in 1959/60. Of the eleven markets for which quotations for oats are available, in seven the relative prices were higher in 1959/60 than in any of the previous years, and in six of them oats in that year were more expensive than any other feed grain, a very unusual feature.

Turning now to a consideration of the size of the price differentials, it is evident from Figure 1 that, with some notable exceptions,[5] the various feed grain prices tend to move roughly together, which points to a relatively high — although not unlimited — degree of substitution between them.[6]

During the period under review, grain prices underwent considerable fluctuations, both seasonally and from year to year, in all the markets referred to in Figure 1. There was a general fall in grain prices in 1956/57, but subsequently they rose again in all the markets except the United States, the United Kingdom and, for most grains, c.i.f. European ports. During this period, the mutual conformity of the various grain prices was particularly close for domestic grains in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. However, in general, the prices of imported maize moved differently, except in Western Germany.

Canadian feed grain prices moved fairly closely together, especially for the last three years. In the United States movements of maize prices were correlated closely with those of sorghum grains, although sorghum was notably cheaper. The correlation was less pronounced with respect to barley, oats and rye, which are harvested some months earlier than maize and sorghum grains and, therefore, follow different season fluctuations. Prices of domestic grains have fluctuated in a fairly uniform manner on the United Kingdom market, but price movements on the Italian market have been more disparate, partly owing to the fact that, in contrast to all other countries studied here, as much as one quarter of the total maize consumed in Italy is for human food, and maize prices there may thus have been influenced by developments of food grain markets. Movements in import prices c.i.f. United Kingdom have been similar to the quotations c.i.f. North Sea ports (Continent), especially for grains of the same type and origin.

Feeders' preferences for individual grains

As is evident from Figure 1, on certain markets particular grains held a fairly constant position in the order of grain prices. This is most obvious in Western Germany, where the consumer prices for maize ranked above those for barley throughout the five-year period. In France, too, maize was the most expensive grain, followed by barley and oats, and only rye changed its price position. Barley prices averaged above oat prices in four of the five years in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, and for three of the five years

[5] In some cases, a part of the apparent price spread is caused by the necessity to use noncomparable price quotations, e.g., United States sorghum.

[6] This would appear even more clearly if monthly averages of prices were shown.

Notes to Figure 1:

UNITED STATES : *Barley*, No. 3, Minneapolis ; average prices weighted by carlot sales; July/June. *Maize*, No. 3 yellow, Chicago; average prices weighted by carlot sales; October/September. *Oats*, No. 2 white, Minneapolis; average prices weighted by carlot sales; July/June. *Sorghum grains*, average prices received by farmers weighted by sales; October/September. *Rye*, No. 2, Minneapolis, average prices weighted by carlot sales; July/June.

CANADA : *Barley*, No. 3 feed. *Oats*, No. 3 feed. *Rye*, No. 3, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, monthly average cash prices, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; August/July.

C.I.F. NORTH SEA PORTS (Continent) : *Barley*, U. S. No. 3. *Maize*, U.S. No. 2 yellow. *Oats*, 1955/56-1958/59, Argentine; 1959/60, U. S. No. 2. *Milo*, U.S. No. 2.

C.I.F. UNITED KINGDOM : *Barley*, Canadian No. 2 feed. *Maize*, U.S. No. 2 yellow. *Oats*, Canadian No. 1 feed ; 1956/57 and 1959/60, Australian feed. *Milo*, U.S. No. 2. For all grains, spot or closest quotation, on 15th of month or nearest date, London.

UNITED KINGDOM : Ex farm prices for domestic feed grains, Mark Lane ; for feed wheat, London.

GERMANY, WESTERN : Prices to consumers in Lower Saxonia.

NETHERLANDS : *Barley*, winter, Groningen. *Maize*, all types other than " La Plata ", Rotterdam. *Oats*, white, Groningen.

DENMARK : *Barley*, feed, 115 Pd. holl., quotation Copenhagen. *Oats*, 88 Pd. holl., quotation Copenhagen.

ITALY : *Barley*, feed, domestic production, Milan. *Maize*, colored, off store. *Oats*, domestic production, Milan.

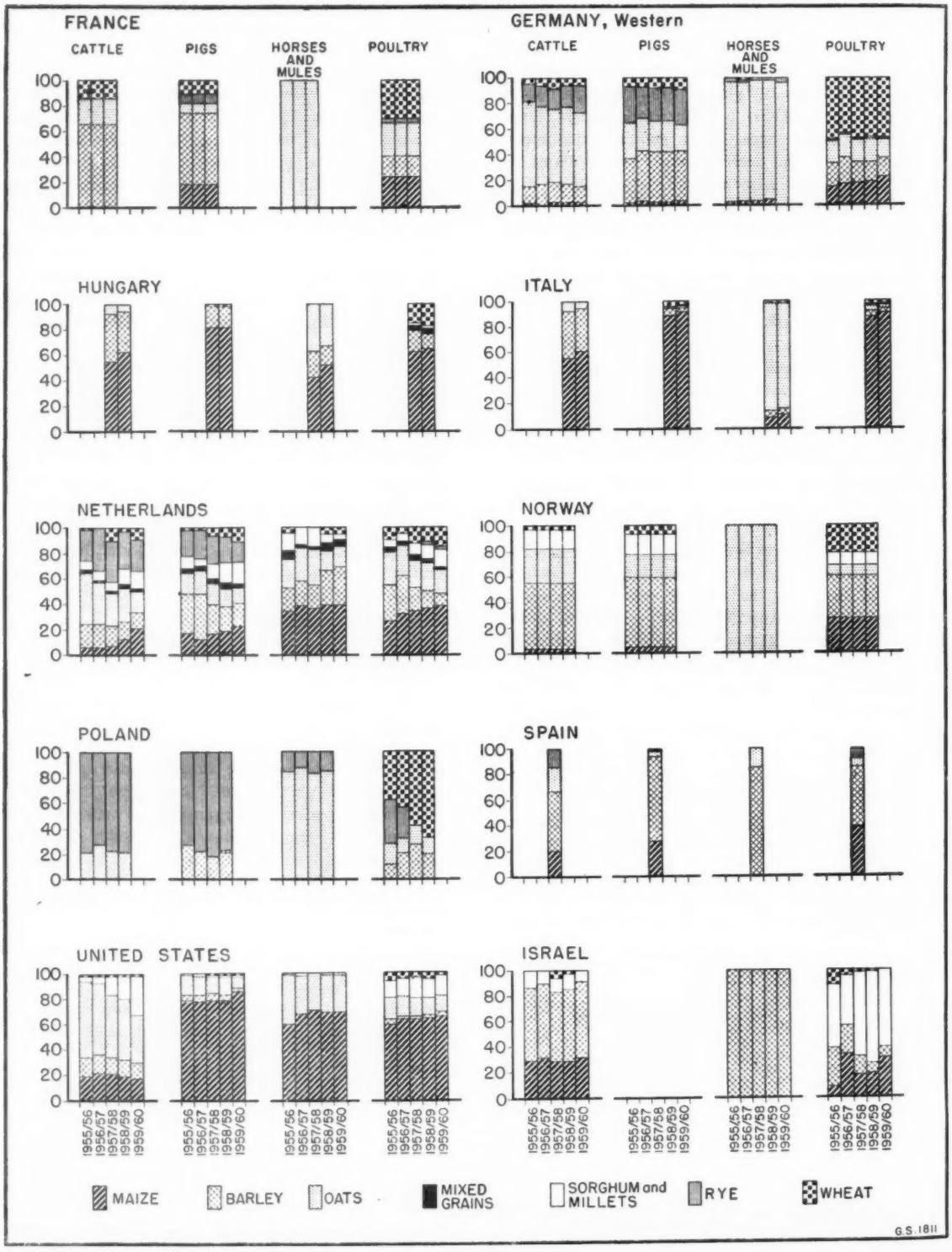
SWEDEN : *Barley* and *oats*, feed, prices paid to producers by agricultural co-operatives.

FRANCE : *Barley*, *oats* and *rye*, domestic price to producers ; average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. *Maize*, producer prices ; August/July.

BELGIUM : Average of quotations, Brussels, Antwerp, Charleroi, Liege, Namur Exchanges, 1955-59, calendar years.

Figure 2. – Composition of Grain Ration Fed to Different Types of Livestock, in Selected Countries, 1955/56-1959/60

(Total grain feeding = 100)



in Sweden and Belgium and c.i.f. North Sea ports. Only in British markets was barley constantly cheaper than oats. Where prices for sorghum grains were available, they were lowest, except for the quotation c.i.f. North Sea ports in 1957/58.

Such consistency in the position of prices for individual grains suggests that buyers have permanent or only slowly changing preferences which induce them to pay more for one grain than another. The most obvious factor behind such preferences would probably be the differences in the feed values of various grains. Although all grains are valuable feed, their feeding value differs. Furthermore, various types of livestock have specific requirements, which may also differ according to the product aimed at and the age of the animals, particular grains being specially suited for certain purposes, irrespective of ascertained nutrient composition. The experimental data on the value of various feeds for different animals are not uniform, partly, no doubt, because grains and livestock of varying quality have been used in the experiments. Nevertheless, there are some broad rules which seem to be applicable in a large number of countries. Thus, taking the feed value of maize as a basis, wheat tends to be superior as feed for fattening cattle, and for pigs and poultry, and equal to maize for dairy cattle. All other grains rank below wheat and maize in feed value. The best use for sorghum grain has been found to be in dairy cattle and poultry feeding, while barley shows best results when fed to dairy cattle, horses and pigs. Oats follow barley in feed value, but they are especially suitable for dairy cattle and horses, as well as for young animals and those which need careful treatment. Rye has the lowest average feed value of all grains. In practice, however, feeding of mixtures of grains often leads to better results than feeding a single grain, particularly in the case of nonruminants. This is true for wheat in general, and may apply also to other grains in particular uses. For instance, a high proportion of maize and sorghum in the grain rations for bacon pigs tends to soften the fat and meat, while feeding mainly barley avoids this effect and results in a type of bacon which is preferred by the British market and some other European countries.

Such experience in feeding practice tends to limit, in varying degrees for different grains, the possibility of substitution among them, and thus contributes to the appearance of price differentials among grains. Not all livestock feeders are, however, fully familiar with modern feeding techniques, and in any case their preferences for particular grains, both generally and for individual types of animals, are also influenced by other factors. In fact, feeding practices vary considerably from one country to another, and even within countries. Figure 2 shows the average composition of grain rations for livestock in eight European countries, the United States, and Israel.[7] Almost all kinds of grains were fed to each type of animal during recent years, and, with the exception of horses in some countries, at least two kinds of grain were fed in each country to all other livestock. Where wheat was used as a feed, it seems to have been reserved largely to poultry. Grain fed to horses (and mules) consisted almost exclusively of oats in France, Norway, Western Germany, Italy and Poland,[8] and of barley in Israel and Spain, while maize was the predominant grain in other countries supplying information. National differences in the composition of the grain ration were also large in the case of cattle, pigs and poultry.

Such differences in feeding habits are caused by a number of factors, among which incomplete knowledge of the feed values of various grains and of their proper use are still important in some countries or regions. The most important single factor, however, is that the sale of a given quantity of a less suitable home-produced grain and its replacement by a purchase of an equal quantity of a better suited grain entails a loss (in the form of marketing costs) which, in the farmers' view, offsets the gain that might result from feeding the better suited grain. Grain rations for livestock are, therefore, largely determined by the availability of grains from a farmer's own production. The relatively high proportions of maize in the grain rations of the United States, Italy and Hungary may thus be explained by the large production of maize in these countries. The predominance of rye in the feeding of cattle and pigs in Poland, even though the feed value of rye is lower than that of other grains, is a similar example. Oats, on the other hand, are preferred for feeding horses in many European countries, although barley is also produced

[7] Figure 2 is based on data provided by countries in replies to questionnaires on "Supply and Utilization of Grains" sent out by the Secretariat of the Group on Grains of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems in 1958, 1959 and 1960. Unfortunately, the information available does not permit conclusions regarding differences in the absolute quantities of grains fed per animal and the possible impact of the size of the total grain rations on their composition. Nor was it possible to classify the types of livestock according to use and age, as, e.g., calves, heifers, dairy cattle, fattening cattle, draft-oxen, etc., although feeding practices are likely to vary among the groups.

[8] For Poland, no data were available on feeding maize, sorghum and millets.

Notes to Figure 2.

FRANCE : Average 1955/56-1957/58. Distribution of mixed grains to individual types of animals not available.

GERMANY, WESTERN : Mixed grains included in oats and rye, respectively; sorghum and millets included in maize.

NETHERLANDS : Data for cattle include sheep and goats ; data for horses and mules include "other" animals.

NORWAY : Average 1955/56-1958/59. Distribution of mixed grains to individual types of animals not available.

POLAND : Distribution of maize and sorghum and millets to individual types of animals not available. Mixed grains are included in oats.

SPAIN : Distribution of mixed grains to individual types of animals not available.

UNITED STATES : Rye included in wheat.

Table 1. – Utilization of Grains in Prepared Feeds

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	..... *Thousand metric tons*				
Germany, Western	783	960	1 079	1 275	1 532
Italy [1]	150	173	196	...	...
Netherlands.....	1 833	2 282	2 127	2 518	2 745
Norway	350	326	335	347	398
United States.....	10 987	11 367	12 766	12 745	13 400
Australia	[1]91	[1]105	[1]65	315	406
New Zealand [2].....	19	18	22	...	...
	Grains fed in form of prepared feeds as percentage of total grains fed to livestock				
Germany, Western	9.6	10.9	11.9	14.5	15.6
Italy [1]	6.3	5.3	5.4	...	...
Netherlands.....	63.5	68.1	68.2	73.0	74.1
Norway	63.5	58.4	59.2	59.0	65.0
United States.....	11.1	11.7	12.5	11.2	11.0
Australia	[1]11.3	[1]17.4	[1]10.4	20.1	18.0
New Zealand [2].....	11.9	10.8	16.3	...	...

[1] Only maize, barley, and oats. – [2] Only maize, oats, and wheat.

on a large scale. The reduction in the number of horses in Western Europe during the fifties, from 13.2 to 9.8 million, was accompanied by an 18 percent decrease in the acreage for oats in that region.

The preference of feeders for particular grains is, however, subject to changes. A fairly new phenomenon is the growing preference of farmers in some countries for processed feeds and, in particular, commercial feed mixtures. During the past decade, feed-processing industries, especially in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Western Germany, Belgium and France, have developed an increasing range of prepared feeds or feed compounds suitable for various needs [9] (see Table 1). In a few countries, for instance the Netherlands and Norway, farmers not only supplement their farm-raised feed grain supply by prepared feeds, but find it profitable to replace part of their farm-grown feed grains by purchased processed feeds. As a result, feed-processing industries have in recent years gained in importance as buyers of feed grains. As they react more quickly than farmers to changes in the relative prices of various feed grains, their intervention in the markets may result in the narrowing of the price spreads, which then would reflect more clearly differences in the suitability of certain grains as feed.

Impact of grain policies on relative prices of feed grains

The relative prices of feed grains in international markets have been affected by changes in the grain policies of both exporting and importing countries.[10] Because of the predominant position of the United States as exporter of feed grains, changes in export policies of that country are of particular importance. Legislation in the United States has authorized, since before the war, the payment of subsidies on grain exports. No fundamental changes in these policies have taken place during the period under review, but frequent changes have been made in the subsidies paid for the various grains, reflecting changes in the competitive situation in both the foreign and the domestic markets, as well as particular objectives of United States export policies. The effect of these subsidies has not been limited to the export prices of American grains: on the contrary, since other exporters must remain competitive, the American subsidies have had a considerable impact on both the general price levels of feed grains in international trade and on the relative price movements of particular grains. When, for instance, the United States raised its subsidies for barley exports in late October 1960 (so as to bring their prices in Europe down to the level of French and U.S.S.R. offers), the Canadian authorities reacted promptly by lowering their barley prices.

No other main grain exporting country has paid direct export subsidies during the period 1955/56-1959/60, but subsidies have been paid by certain small or occasional exporters of feed grains, such as Turkey and France. The feed grain prices in Western European markets have at various times been affected by the changes in the rates of subsidy paid for French barley exports.

Apart from direct export subsidies, individual grain markets have been affected by the removal from ordinary commercial markets of large quantities of grains under special disposal programs, since 1954/55 almost exclusively under Public Law 480 of the United States. Substantial quantities have thus been shipped (*a*) against the local currency of recipient countries, (*b*) under special credit facilities, (*c*) under barter agreements, and (*d*) as direct donations. During the trade season July 1955/June 1956, 29 percent of world exports of coarse grains[11] consisted of deliveries shipped under special terms, and it may be assumed that at least part of them would not have been imported had it not been for the concessional terms granted. The proportion of shipments on such terms to the total world coarse grain exports fluctuated in the following four seasons between 12 and 24 percent, and even more widely for individual grains (Table 2).

Grain policies of importing countries have affected international feed grain markets mainly by restricting imports, but also by establishing measures which have favored the exports of one country over those of another. In the United Kingdom, import duties

[9] A comprehensive survey, *Animal feedstuffs, regulations governing their manufacture and sale in European countries* was published by FAO in 1957, as FAO Legislative Series No. 1.

[10] A comprehensive account of these policies is provided in *National grain policies* (FAO, Rome, 1959) and its supplements Nos.1 and 2 (1959 and 1960).

[11] Including exports from Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., and Mainland China to other countries, but excluding trade between them.

Table 2. – United States Exports of Coarse Grains under Special Programs as Percentage of World Exports [1]

Grain	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60[2]
	Percentages				
Maize	32	32	19	20	14
Barley	18	14	7	8	20
Oats	22	21	2	4	1
Sorghum grains [3]	57	49	13	30	16

[1] Including exports from Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., and Mainland China to other countries, but excluding trade between them. – [2] Preliminary. – [3] As percentage of world total exports of sorghum and millets.

have been levied on non-Commonwealth grain (10 percent *ad valorem* for flat white maize[12] and barley, and £3 per long ton of oats), while grain imports from Commonwealth countries have been duty free. This may have strengthened the position of the grain exporting countries of the Commonwealth over their competitors in the British feed grain market. However, when Commonwealth grain has been in short supply, price spreads between feed grains of Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth origin have tended to narrow, as was the case with oats during the autumn of 1959 and with maize during the winter of 1959/60. The gradual reduction, initiated on 1 January 1959, of import duties on feed grains shipped between countries of the European Economic Community may have results similar to those brought about by the British preferential tariff system, mainly for the benefit of France, the only country in the EEC region with exportable surpluses of feed grains.

In addition, many feed grain importing countries have given special preferences to imports from particular countries through import controls and/or trade agreements. For example, Western Germany has regulated its imports of grains by means of quotas and the import licences often have been granted only for shipments from a restricted number of exporting countries. Insofar as trade agreements have contained obligations to buy fixed quantities of feed grains, they have tended to constrict the international market and to prevent importing countries from taking advantage of the lowest offer.

Domestic prices for feed grains have been subject to much more extensive government intervention than international market prices. In order to equalize prices of imported grains with domestic prices, almost all Western European countries have in recent years imposed import duties or similar fees on feed grains. Domestic production has also been subsidized directly (as, e.g., in the United Kingdom and Belgium) or has been protected by fixing guaranteed and minimum prices (e.g., in Western Germany, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal). Only in the United Kingdom and, until recently, in Belgium have the livestock feeders been able to buy feed grains at domestic market prices similar to those in international markets. In Belgium, taxes on import licences were introduced in August 1957, and doubled in 1958. This has raised the domestic price level by about one third. In Denmark, milocorn (sorghum) imports have been discouraged since 1959 under the new Grains Scheme which raises the minimum c.i.f. price plus import duty " in the interest of maintaining the Danish bacon quality. "[13] At the same time, maize prices were reduced, while prices for other feed grains remained unchanged. In Western Germany, the continuous accumulation of rye stocks has led to changes in the price ratios between domestic rye and feed grains; in order to encourage the use of rye as feed the " delivery bonus " for rye was reduced as of 1 July 1958 and abolished with effect from 1 July 1959, while producer prices for feed barley and feed oats were raised on 1 July 1958. All imports of grains into Western Germany must be made through the Import and Storage Agency, which has changed the prices for inland sales several times during the period 1955/56-1959/60. The latest change, for imports contracted after 1 May 1960, showed an increase of 14 percent for the selling price for oats, 4 percent for maize and barley, while the price for feed wheat remains unchanged. Price ratios among feed grains have also changed in France, where " indicator prices " for the 1958 and 1959 maize crops were raised less than those for barley so as to encourage the use of maize, the production of which almost doubled during the period 1955/56-1959/60. A system of flexible import fees has been applied to feed grain imports into Sweden and the Netherlands ; the fees have been changed several times in response to price movements in world markets and changes in domestic prices which, in the Netherlands, have been influenced by modifications in the minimum prices fixed by the government for each grain. Dutch prices for the 1959 crop were 10 percent higher than for the 1956 crop for barley, oats and rye, but only 2 percent higher for maize, which thus became the cheapest feed grain after rye.

Prices of grains are supported in the United States. Although only part of the grain crops is sold at support price levels, which differ according to kinds of grains, quality and location, the existence of support prices and the removal of considerable quantities from domestic markets through purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) have undoubtedly influenced the relative prices of different grains (Table 3).

Many other grain policy measures have influenced the prices of feed grains, for example, the elimination

[12] Since 3 February 1960, the duty on flat white maize has been temporarily suspended.

[13] *National grain policies*, Supplement No. 2, p. 9.

Table 3. – Price Support Levels and Seasonal Average Prices for Feed Grains in the United States, 1955/56-1959/60

Grain		1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
		..... *US dollars per metric ton*				
Barley.....	S	43.17	46.85	43.63	42.72	35.67
	P	42.26	45.01	40.42	41.34	[2]39.50
Maize	S	[1]62.20	[1]59.05	[1]55.12	[1]53.54	44.09
	P	53.15	50.79	43.70	44.09	[2]40.55
Oats.....	S	42.03	44.78	42.03	42.03	34.45
	P	40.34	47.54	42.03	40.34	[2]45.47
Sorghum grain	S	39.24	43.43	41.01	40.34	33.51
	P	38.58	45.19	38.36	39.24	[2]33.51
Rye	S	46.46	50.00	46.46	43.31	35.43
	P	41.73	45.27	42.12	40.16	[2]38.19

S = Average support price.
P = Average price received by farmers; includes allowance for unredeemed loan and purchase agreement deliveries.
[1] Commercial areas; noncommercial areas one-quarter less than the rate which would reflect United States level, except for 1956 crop, which was 17.5 percent less. – [2] Unweighted averages, excluding allowances.

of regional price differences through transport subsidies; control of trade margins; subsidies for denatured bread grains used for feed; state trading, etc. However, most of these measures have been applied in a uniform manner throughout the period under review and have therefore not caused significant changes in price ratios in national markets. This is also true for the deficiency payments in the United Kingdom.

Variations in supply and demand

During the period under review, the total supply of feed grains in world markets has increased substantially, and in each year it has been in excess of the total disappearance. This has resulted in the accumulation of huge stocks in exporting countries, primarily in the United States and Canada, amounting in mid-1960 to 72 million tons. In the United States, a substantial part of these stocks has been acquired and stored by the CCC, and their effect on grain markets has thus been limited. Nevertheless, the existence of such surpluses has tended to depress both the general level of grain prices and the prices of particular grains. Thus, the increase in the United States maize production and carry-over stocks has, no doubt, contributed to the lowering of the relative price of maize in the United States and the world markets. Another depressing factor has been the increase in the exportable surpluses of maize in Argentina (from about 400,000 tons in 1955/56 to 2 and 3 million tons respectively in 1958/59 and 1959/60) and the appearance of Yugoslavia as a maize exporter in 1957/58. Competition in Western European markets has been further sharpened by supplies from the U.S.S.R. and Romania, often sold at prices below those asked by other countries, especially in 1958/59 and 1959/60. In the Far East, where Japan is the principal importer, Thailand appeared toward the end of the 'fifties for the first time as a significant exporter, thus increasing the competition there. The Union of South Africa, on the other hand, had to curtail exports in 1958/59 and again in 1959/60, and this resulted in a relative increase of prices for American maize in the British market in 1959/60 (Figure 1).

During 1955/56-1959/60, the international demand for maize was determined mainly by the decisions of Western European livestock feeders on how much of their purchased feed grains should consist of maize. The need for such purchases increased considerably in 1958/59, when domestic production of coarse grains was relatively small, and again in 1959/60, when, despite an excellent grain crop, feed became scarce in some Northwest European countries because of the prolonged drought which adversely affected output of most nongrain feedstuffs. Since few Western European countries produce maize, the share of maize in feed rations is still relatively small, and feeders in most countries had no objections to increasing maize feeding.[14] On the other hand, the import demand for maize declined in France and also in Mexico, both of which became self-sufficient in 1959/60. Part of this decline was offset by the increasing demand from Japan, where grain feeding has expanded notably during recent years.

World prices for sorghum grains have been influenced even more than those of maize by the growth in production and exports of the United States, the source of about 80 percent of world exports of sorghum and millets[15] during the period 1955/56-1959/60.[16] The use of these grains, which, before the second world war were unknown as livestock feed to most farmers in Western Europe and also to a great number of feeders in the United States, has now become more widespread. The United States output has risen from 2.7 million tons in 1949 to 14.3 million tons in 1957, and utilization and exports have been stimulated by low relative prices. However, domestic use and exports have failed to keep up with the growth of the supply, and stocks have accumulated ; in 1960, these were equal to one year's crop or six years ' exports. Only in one year, 1957, did stocks decrease slightly, owing to a 20 percent fall in the 1956 crop, with a resulting rise in the relative prices of sorghum in the United States and in Western European import markets.

[14] However, opinions have been expressed recently that the increase in imports of maize and sorghum grains into some Western European countries may come to a halt in 1960/61, because the quality of livestock products, especially bacon, would otherwise be affected adversely.
[15] Exports of millets made up only a few percent.
[16] For a detailed analysis see " Millets and sorghum grains: Developments in world production, trade and utilization " in FAO *Monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. IX, No. 10 (Oct. 1960).

While, on the one hand, the demand for sorghum and millets has been limited by the lack of familiarity of many farmers in Western Europe with these grains as feed, on the other hand the expansion of compound feed manufacture in some countries has tended to raise the demand for sorghum and millets, especially when these grains have been particularly cheap. In fact, imported sorghum and millets are seldom fed directly but mostly in the form of commercially processed feeds.

Stocks of oats and barley also increased in North America up to 1958 and 1959, respectively, but much less than those of maize and sorghum, and in 1959/60 stocks declined. The relative prices of barley and oats rose in international markets : in 1958/59 and 1959/60 the price of United States barley exceeded that of United States maize at European ports during several months, and oats were dearer than all other coarse grains in 1959/60.

In the case of barley, the change in the supply/demand situation reflected mainly the reduction in exportable supplies following reduced crops in the Near East and North Africa and, in 1959/60, also in North America and Australia. The 1959 barley crop in Western Europe was above average, but import demand was maintained because of the necessity to use grain to make up for reduced supplies of other feedstuffs. It was, in fact, the latter factor which mainly caused the price of oats to rise, but there was also a reduction in the supply of oats, owing to smaller crops in Western Europe and the main exporting countries.

There has been a considerable rise in the demand for feed wheat, reflecting probably the development of compound feed industries in some Western European countries during recent years. For instance, the total use of wheat in processed feed in Western Germany and in the Netherlands amounted to 235,000 tons in 1955/56 and to as much as 745,000 tons four years later. In the latter year, these two countries imported 557,000 tons of feed wheat.

Since national grain policies often compensate at least partly for fluctuations of prices in world markets, many national markets have not reflected the changes in the intergrain price ratios in international markets. But even such countries have felt the effects of domestic variations in supply and demand. In France and Western Germany, for instance, the accumulation of stocks of maize and rye induced the government to lower the consumer prices of these grains.

Reactions of livestock feeders to changes in price ratios

As shown in Figure 3, the proportions of purchased grains to total feed use have varied during recent years from more than three quarters in the Netherlands to less than one quarter in France. In the main, these differences reflect varying degrees of self-sufficiency with regard to feed grains, but they have also been affected by the degree of preference of feeders for commercially-processed feeds. In the United States, sorghum grains are grown mainly in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, but are utilized in substantial quantities in other states. The proportion of purchased grain to total feed use has therefore been higher for sorghum than for any other grain in the United States. In all cases, mixed grains are almost entirely utilized by the producers themselves, as are, to a large degree, oats and rye, except in the Netherlands, where a larger share of all grains fed to livestock is purchased than in the other countries shown. Taking into account both imports of coarse grains and the quantities of domestically-grown feed grains that are sold off farms, it can be estimated that of the 50 million tons of grain used as feed in Western Europe in 1955/56, about one third was purchased by livestock feeders and two thirds were grown by the users themselves. Total quantities fed had increased to 56.5 million tons in 1958/59 and to 63 million tons in 1959/60 ; of these quantities about 40 percent were purchased. Thus, increasing quantities of feed grains have passed through the Western European markets. The same is true for the United States, where, in 1955/56, 23.5 million tons of grain (23 percent of the total feed use) were bought by livestock feeders and 32.3 million tons (27 percent) in 1959/60.

How livestock feeders have reacted to changes in relative prices is reflected in the composition of grain purchases for feeding purposes. Fairly reliable information on these purchases is available for six countries, of which four have regularly been net importers of feed grains. As shown in Figure 4, there have been substantial changes in the pattern of feed purchases in certain years, but the rate of change varies from country to country. In the case of the United Kingdom, the largest importer, the changes were considerable and can be explained to a large extent by changes in price ratios (Figure 1). Maize, for instance, became more expensive relative to barley in 1956/57, but cheaper again in the following years, and the pattern of purchases fluctuated accordingly. Sorghum grains were least attractive to buyers in 1956/57, while prices for oats, both imported and home-grown, were the highest of all feed grain prices during the whole period under review. In Western Germany, comprehensive grain policy measures have prevented feed grain prices in domestic markets from following fluctuations in world markets, so that price ratios have changed only slightly. Accordingly, buyers — although they increased their total purchases from 1.4 million tons in 1955/56 to 3.0 million tons in 1959/60 — bought almost the same proportions of each grain, except in 1959/60 when the proportion

Figure 3. – Purchased and Farm-Grown Supplies of Various Grains Used for Livestock Feeding
(estimates)

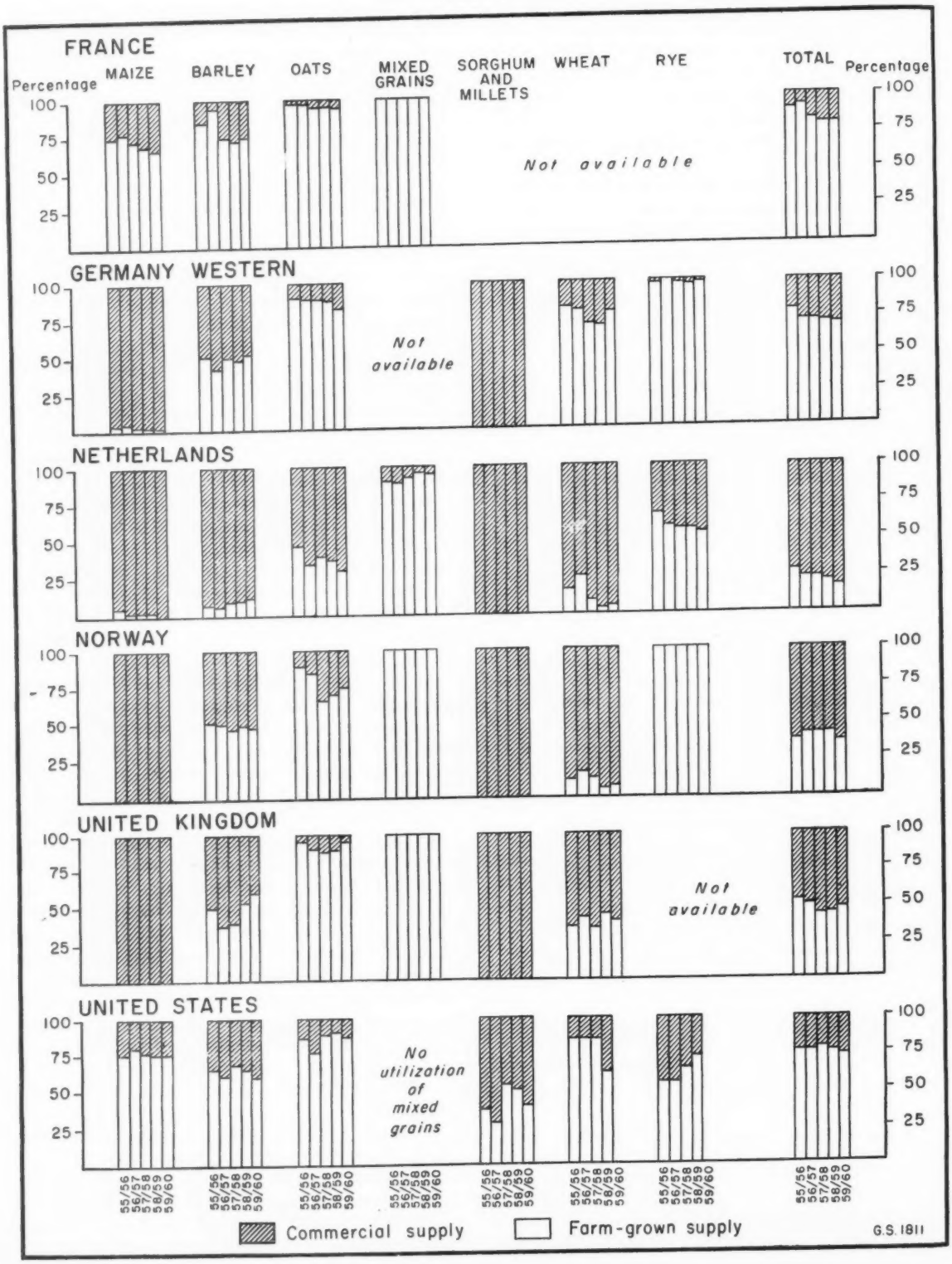


Table 4. – Imports of Coarse Grains into Selected Countries[1]

Grain	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	..... *Thousand metric tons*				
Barley	4 627	6 032	5 260	5 139	4 755
Oats	846	1 046	1 111	1 244	1 333
Sorghum and millets	2 133	1 077	1 290	2 553	3 173
Maize	4 202	4 959	5 627	7 330	9 399
Total	11 788	13 114	13 288	16 266	18 660
	Each grain as percentage of total imports				
Barley	39	46	40	32	26
Oats	8	8	8	8	7
Sorghum and millets	18	8	10	16	17
Maize	35	38	42	44	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100

[1] Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Western Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Japan, Israel. This list contains the main coarse grain importing countries in which the major part of imports were used for livestock feeding.

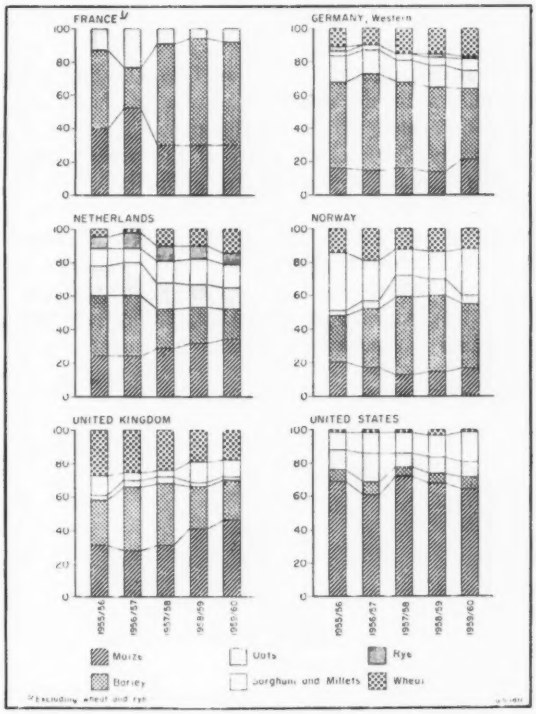
of maize was raised. This may be explained by a decline in the prices for feed mixtures for poultry, which take the major part of all feed maize. The maize fed to poultry is mostly in the form of processed feeds, which, in 1959/60, contained 62 percent of all the maize fed to livestock. In the Netherlands,

Table 5. – Feed Grain Use in North America and Western Europe

Grain	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
NORTH AMERICA					
Total grain use (in million tons)	110.5	109.2	115.3	127.0	134.8
of which (in percentage)[1]					
Maize	63	65	65	65	68
Barley	7	7	7	6	6
Oats	21	20	19	19	15
Sorghum grains	4	4	6	6	7
Mixed grains	1	1	1	1	1
Wheat	3	3	3	3	2
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN EUROPE					
Total grain use (in million tons)	49.9	53.2	53.5	56.6	62.8
of which (in percentage)[1]					
Maize	20	21	22	24	24
Barley	27	31	30	28	28
Oats	28	29	24	23	20
Sorghum and millets	3	2	2	4	4
Mixed grains	4	4	4	3	3
Wheat	12	8	12	12	15
Rye	6	6	6	6	6

[1] Because figures were rounded, they do not in all cases add up to 100.

Figure 4. – Composition of Grains Purchased by Farmers for Livestock Feeding
(All grains = 100)



when maize became cheaper than barley in 1957/58, buyers replaced substantial quantities of barley with maize and also with sorghum. Oats, on the other hand, declined in importance after the increase in their relative price in 1956/57. Buyers did not react as might have been expected in France in 1956/57 when, in spite of relatively high prices for maize, this grain constituted a larger portion of the total feed purchases than in the preceding and following years. The explanation for this is probably to be found in the failure of the 1956 wheat crop : wheat for feeding purposes became extremely scarce (from 2.2 million tons in 1955/56 the consumption fell to 110,000 tons in 1956/57) and had to be replaced by other grains, maize being the most suitable substitute for poultry feeding. In the United States, the annual changes in the composition of purchased grains reflect the relative decrease in the prices for sorghum since 1957/58.

Further indications of the feed buyers' response to changes in feed grain price ratios in world markets are given by the statistics on composition of grain imports. Table 4 shows such data for 12 countries which together account for four fifths of the world coarse grain imports and which used the major part of their imports of coarse grains for livestock feeding. (In some countries, however, imported barley was

utilized to a considerable extent for brewing and in Japan for food.)

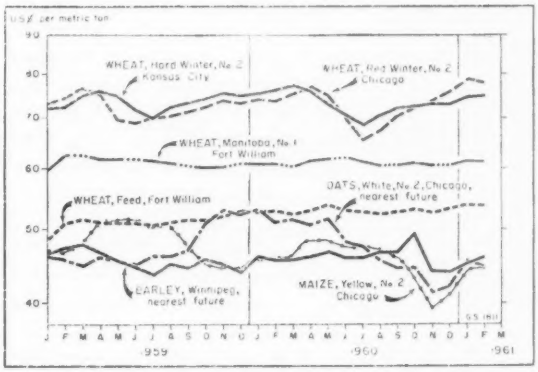
While total imports into these countries increased from 11.8 to 18.7 million tons, or by 58 percent, maize imports rose by 124 percent, to half of the total imports of coarse grains in 1959/60. Sorghum and millets, on the other hand, were less important in 1956/57 and 1957/58, but regained the 1955/56 position in the last two years of the period. The relative changes in the imports of maize, sorghum and millets affected only the position of barley imports, but not that of oats, which suggests a higher degree of substitution between barley, maize, sorghum and millets than between these grains and oats.

The fact that only part of all feed grains have been purchased has necessarily limited the impact the of changes in the patterns of feeders' purchases on the share of each grain in total grain feeding. In most countries, variations in the farm-grown supply have influenced the composition of grains used for livestock feeding more than any other factor. This is true especially for North America where the increases in the position of maize and sorghum grains to total grain feeding during 1955/56-1959/60 were in the main caused by the increased output of these grains while the smaller share for oats in 1959/60 primarily reflects the 20 percent fall of the 1959 crop (see Table 5). In Western Europe, on the other hand, maize, sorghum and millets were mostly imported and their varying shares in the total, therefore, reflects mainly the changes in feeders' grain purchases.

GRAINS: PRICES IN 1960 AND EARLY 1961

Developments in the world grain markets during 1960/61 indicate that, despite the large and continuously growing stocks of wheat and coarse grains, changes in production and demand are still significant factors in determining the movement of prices. In 1960, the prices of most internationally traded wheats of milling quality were close to those of 1959. They tended, however, to rise toward the end of 1960 and during the first months of 1961, reflecting increasing demand. Prices for some coarse grains (including rye, but not maize), which reached unusually high levels in the autumn of 1959, moved sharply downward in 1960 and were in the last six months well below the quotations of the comparable period of 1959. They have, however, recovered appreciably since December 1960.

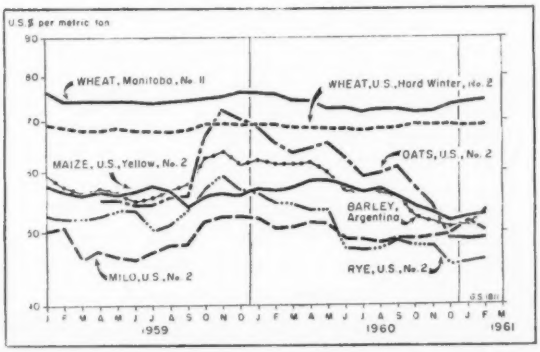
Figure 2. – Grain Prices in North American Markets (semi-logarithmic scale)


U.S.$ per metric ton
90
80
70
60
50
40
WHEAT, Hard Winter, No. 2, Kansas City
WHEAT, Red Winter, No. 2, Chicago
WHEAT, Manitoba, No. 1, Fort William
WHEAT, Feed, Fort William
OATS, White, No. 2, Chicago, nearest future
BARLEY, Winnipeg, nearest future
MAIZE, Yellow, No. 2, Chicago
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1959
1960
1961

International market prices

Expectations of excellent wheat crops in the United States and Canada resulted in an accentuation of the seasonal decrease in wheat prices in American and international markets toward the middle of 1960 (see Figures 1 and 2). However, prices staged a notable recovery during the later part of the year when it became known that a high proportion of the large Western European crop of 1960 would not be fit for milling on account of the unusually wet season. Furthermore, the prolonged rainy weather in the autumn of 1960 caused the sowing of winter wheat to be delayed and even impeded, and many Western European countries (e.g., France, Italy, United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands) reported a sharp decline in the winter grain acreages. The rise in prices was further assisted by poor wheat crops in South America, and it continued in 1961, supported by unexpected purchases by Mainland China, the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia in Canada and Australia. Grain and rice crops in Mainland China were severely reduced by bad weather and as a result this country became a major buyer in international wheat markets. The appearance of Czechoslovakia on the Canadian wheat market seems to indicate that the U.S.S.R. will not be able to provide fully in 1960/61 the usual supplies for its associated countries. The Pakistan wheat crop of 1961 has suffered from drought, and a long-term agreement is being negotiated with the United States for shipments of grains.

Figure 1. – Import Prices of Grains, c.i.f. North Sea Ports (continent) (semi-logarithmic scale)



Prices for coarse grains and for rye (which enters international trade mainly as a feed grain) followed a different course. A decline for barley, oats and rye started in November 1959 and continued through most of 1960. The decline was particularly drastic for oats, the price of which in the last quarter of 1959 had soared to an unprecedented level, averaging higher than wheat. Maize prices, which during the same period had remained relatively low, rose slightly in the first months of 1960, but began to fall in May. The expected seasonal upturn in the autumn failed to materialize, mainly because of the weakening of import demand in Western Europe where good coarse grain and nongrain feed crops were harvested in 1960 and large quantities of low quality wheat were available for feeding purposes, and also because of the

high outturn of the United States maize crop. The weakness of prices was given an added impetus by cheap offers of maize from the U.S.S.R. and Romania, as well as from France, where the expansion of maize production in recent years resulted in substantial exportable surpluses for the first time in its grain history. In the Far East, greatly increased supplies of maize have come from Thailand, which concluded contracts with Japan for shipments in 1961 of about 430,000 tons, at prices well below those of previous years' shipments. The downward movement of maize prices was accompanied by an even greater decline in the prices of barley, the main competitor with maize in grain feeding, partly because of cheap offers of French and U.S.S.R. barley in European markets. Competition was intensified also in the Italian rye market, where cheaper offerings of U.S.S.R. rye resulted in a reduction of prices of West German rye. Since June 1960, rye has been the cheapest grain for Western European importers.

Coarse grain prices stopped falling in January 1961 and improved appreciably in the following two months. A major reason behind this upswing was the unexpectedly heavy demand in international markets. Imports into Western European countries during the first seven months of the 1960/61 season were, in fact, only slightly below the record imports of the comparable period in 1959/60. In early 1961 there were large shipments of maize into Italy, reflecting mainly a rapid increase in its feed use, while imports of brewing barley have risen because relatively large proportions of the domestic crops of brewing barley have proved unfit for beer production. Furthermore, feed-processing industries in some European countries seem to have compensated for the lower supply of good quality domestic feed grains by using higher proportions of imported grains. Other factors which have strengthened the prices of coarse grains were the increase in the shipments to Japan for feed use and the unexpected purchases of barley by Mainland China in February 1961. The recent proposals for a revised coarse grain policy in the United States, which, if made into law, will affect the 1961 crop, are also thought to have contributed to the price rise on international markets.

Import prices were to some extent influenced in the second quarter of 1960 by changes in ocean freight rates which declined by about 25 percent. The rates recovered in July and were relatively steady throughout the latter part of the year and during the first months of 1961. They remain, however, relatively low. In part this is due to the increasing competition between tankers and dry cargo vessels engaged in transporting grains. Although the spreads in rates between these two types of vessels have narrowed in 1960, tankers have continued to gain a larger share of grain shipments, carrying about 40 percent of the total in 1960.

Domestic prices

Domestic grain prices are largely isolated from price movements in international markets by national price and farm income policy measures. This is particularly true for wheat.

In the United States, wheat prices have been held steady by the support prices, the withholding of substantial quantities from the markets, and a large expansion of exports by means of subsidies and special aid programs. Thus, during the first seven months of the 1960/61 trade season (July/June) exports of wheat were 70 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1959/60. On the other hand, prices for coarse grains in 1960 were, on the average, lower than those of 1959, mainly because of the very large coarse grain crop in 1960, a 5 percent decline in the support price for maize, and a slight reduction of livestock on farms. In January 1961, prices began to increase partly because of a greater export demand and partly because of expectations of a drastic change in government policy for coarse grains.

In Western Europe, producer prices for the 1960 crop were reduced for all grains in the United Kingdom and for maize in France. Furthermore, prices for feed grains declined in those countries where less strict price policies for grains were followed; the course of domestic market prices in Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom reflected fairly well the main movements of international prices during 1960. During the last quarter of 1960, prices for oats, for instance, were on the average 20 percent below those of the corresponding 1959 period in Belgium and more than 10 percent lower in Denmark and the United Kingdom. In Belgium, however, import fees for coarse grains were raised in January 1961.

Producer prices for the 1960 grain crops were raised in three Western European countries; the increases in France (for wheat and barley) and in the Netherlands (for all grains except maize) have resulted in a further narrowing of the differences between grain prices in the six countries of the European Economic Community.[1] In Sweden, where wheat and rye prices had been reduced in 1957/58, they were raised for 1960/61 by about 7 percent, to a level above that prior to 1957/58. Producer prices remained unchanged in all other Western European countries, but the Import and Storage Agency in Western Germany raised its selling prices for imported coarse grains for imports contracted after May 1960 in order to bring these prices more in line with the domestic producer price level.

Higher prices for the 1960/61 crops have been reported from the Union of South Africa (for all grains), Pakistan (floor prices for wheat) and Australia (guar-

[1] However, the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark in March 1961 has had the effect of widening the price spreads again.

anteed price for exported wheat and home consumption price). With the aim of encouraging production, prices were raised in Argentina (for all grains except maize), Brazil and Chile (wheat). In Japan, a 2.6 percent increase in the wheat price for 1960/61 was meant to help farmers in shifting from barley to wheat cultivation.

India has experienced relatively stable grain prices throughout 1960, which is quite in contrast to the previous years' heavy price fluctuations. An improved supply position, which has been assisted by large imports, mainly under the United States aid program, has enabled the authorities to keep prices steadier by releases from stocks.

In several Central American countries, the guarantee for minimum producer prices for maize, which is the predominant grain, was abolished and prices have declined drastically. Price control has been discontinued in Uruguay for wheat and wheat products since December 1960.

Outlook for prices

As in previous years, the existence of huge stocks of wheat and feed grains owned or controlled by public authorities will continue to prevent any major fluctuations in international prices. Some strengthening in world wheat prices can be assumed if the expectations materialize for a sharp reduction in 1961 wheat crops in Western Europe on account of the decline in the winter wheat acreage. Similarly, international grain prices would be strengthened by further grain purchases by Mainland China and Eastern European countries. In the United States, such revisions of the national grain policies as are now under discussion would probably have repercussions also on international prices.

LAURIC ACID OILS: REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Copra and coconut oil

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS APPROACHING FORMER PEAKS

World production of copra in 1960 is estimated to have reached 3.2 million metric tons. This was 10 percent more than in 1958 or 1959 when production was reduced by long and intense drought in some major producing areas, but was 10 percent less than in the peak years of 1956 and 1957. As virtually all copra is crushed for coconut oil, the production of coconut oil in 1960, estimated at a little over 2.0 million metric tons, was also larger than in the two preceding years but still below its former peak. Domestic consumption of coconut oil in the main exporting countries varies relatively little from year to year, and the increase in production was reflected in a more than proportionate increase in the indigenous exports of copra and coconut oil : they reached almost 1.2 million metric tons in terms of oil, an increase of about 20 percent from the 1959 level of 984,000 tons (Table 1).

Exports in 1960 from the Philippines, the principal exporting country, are estimated to have totaled 694,000 tons, oil equivalent, about 35 percent more than a year earlier. This total comprises 990,000 tons (product weight) of copra and 60,000 tons of coconut oil. The increase occurred entirely in copra shipments ; there was a small decline in exports of coconut oil. Reported shipments of copra totaled 818,000 tons (product weight). In addition to these, there were unreported shipments of 40,000 tons to North Borneo (as shown by the import returns of that country). Moreover, in 1960 the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe received about 130,000

Table 1. – Coconut Oil and Copra in Terms of Oil : Indigenous Exports and Retained Imports, 1952-56 Average and Annual 1957-60

Country	1952-56 average	1957	1958	1959	1960 [1]
	Thousand metric tons (oil equivalent)				
INDIGENOUS EXPORTS					
Philippines [2]	575	758	582	510	694
Indonesia [2]	204	229	125	113	132
Ceylon	122	77	63	98	80
Federation of Malaya and Singapore	47	55	32	20	35
Other Asian countries	16	15	15	14	14
Total	964	1 134	817	755	955
Oceania	154	172	168	172	163
Africa	58	62	62	56	62
Latin America	—	—	1	4	3
WORLD TOTAL	1 176	1 368	1 048	987	1 183
RETAINED IMPORTS					
Germany, Western	201	254	187	135	198
United Kingdom	107	117	82	62	73
Netherlands	53	73	25	12	43
France	61	70	62	48	53
Other Western European countries	203	255	182	144	213
Total	625	769	538	401	580
United States	252	266	270	291	294
Canada, Australia, Japan, Colombia	100	121	117	92	...
Other mainly importing countries	99	133	83	64	...
India	59	99	72	61	68
Other producing countries [3]	34	21	31	36	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 169	1 409	1 111	945	...

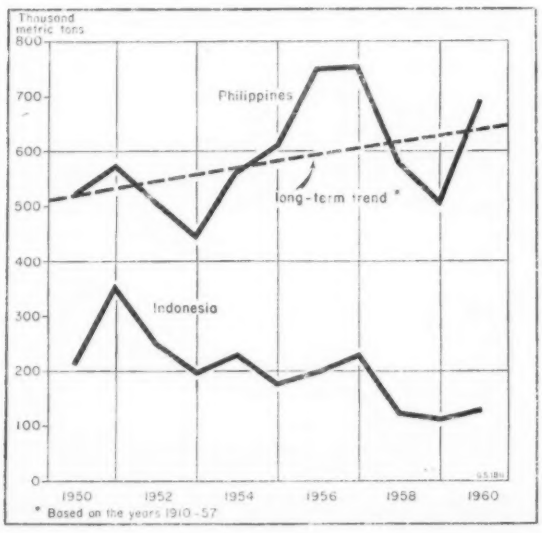
[1] Partly estimated. – [2] Including unrecorded shipments, as estimated from import returns. – [3] Venezuela, West Indies Federation, Far East.

tons more from the Philippines than were reported shipped to these areas. These overshipments (the apparent excess of actual over reported shipments) are related to the Philippine foreign exhange problem, and they increased rapidly during the second half of 1960. When overshipments are taken into account, it appears that actual Philippine exports in the last half of 1960 rose above the level attained in the corresponding months of 1956 and 1957, the previous peak years.

A high level of production and exports is likely to continue in 1961 in the Philippines. Production is closely related to rainfall six to twelve months before harvest and by typhoon damage ten to twelve months before harvest. Both of these factors presage a good coconut crop in 1961. Rainfall continued around the normal level in 1960, and damage from the October 1960 typhoon apparently was not so great as from those of November and December 1959. Any typhoons in 1961 will have their major effect on 1962 production. A further favorable indication for large production and exports is the existence of a long-term upward trend (indicating an average increase in exports of 12,000 tons, oil equivalent, per year), which has not yet shown any sign of abating, despite the threat posed by the spread of the cadang-cadang disease in the major producing area of Bicol (see Figure 3). All these indications point to Philippine shipments of 750,000 to 800,000 tons in terms of oil in 1961.

Exports of copra from Indonesia in 1960 are estimated to have been about 130,000 tons in terms of oil, including 30,000 tons of unreported shipments to North Borneo and Singapore. This was an increase of 15 percent over 1959, which, as in the Philippines, reflected recovery from the effects of drought. The country's potential for copra exports is far greater than the actual level of recent years. Malayan exports rose sharply in 1960 with increased production on smallholdings. Exports from Ceylon, however, declined. Shipments in the first half of the year were sharply below those of early 1959, apparently because of a withholding of stocks induced by the rapid decline of prices in world markets. In the second half of 1960 exports were as large as a year earlier. In Oceania, a sharp decline in 1960 shipments from the New Hebrides, resulting from a severe typhoon which swept the islands in December 1959, and a moderate decline in New Guinea's exports were nearly offset by increases in exports from other areas.

Figure 3. – Philippines and Indonesia : Exports of Coconut Oil and Copra in Terms of Oil, 1950-60



The almost certain increase in Philippine exports and possible continued rise in those from other producing countries are likely to bring total world indigenous exports of copra and coconut oil in 1961 to roughly 1.3 million metric tons in terms of oil. This would still be a little below the 1956-57 average of 1.37 million tons, because Indonesian exports are materially smaller now than in those years.

Western Europe's imports increase sharply

Western Europe absorbed practically all of the increase in world exports of copra and coconut oil in 1960, just as it had made virtually all of the adjustment to the decline in supplies in 1958 and 1959. The ability of Western Europe to adjust to changing supplies of coconut oil is explained mainly by the fact that margarine is the principal outlet for coconut oil in this area, and that margarine manufacturers have been ready to shift, fairly promptly, from one oil or fat to another, according to the relative abundance of supplies and to relative prices. Total retained imports of copra and coconut oil into Western Europe rose in 1960 by nearly 45 percent, to about 580,000 tons. The largest increases were in imports into Western Germany and the Netherlands.

Data for the first part of 1960 indicate that use of coconut oil in margarine and other products in Western Europe did not rise as fast as imports. Hence, there was a rise in stocks, which apparently were at a low level at the beginning of the year as a result of the relative scarcity of supplies in the two preceding years. While data on utilization in the latter part of 1960 are not yet available for most countries, there has undoubtedly been a large increase in utilization in the latter part of 1960, in view of the decline in the price of coconut oil to a low level and an increase in prices of most competing oils and fats.

Retained imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States rose by only 1 percent in 1960, to 294,000 tons. Very little coconut oil is used in margarine in the United States. The major uses are in products which take advantage of the special proper-

ties of the oil, and in which the oil constitutes only a small part of the total cost. Hence, most users of coconut oil in the United States tend to buy regardless of year-to-year fluctuations in price. This is reflected in the United States imports, which continued to rise slowly even in 1958 and 1959, when world supplies were scarce and prices high.

A special feature of the United States coconut oil situation in 1960 was the disposal of 30,400 metric tons from government stocks to private buyers during the year. About 90,000 tons were still on hand at the beginning of 1961. Apparently as a result of these sales, United States imports of coconut oil declined in 1960 by 18,500 tons, to 70,800 tons. A rise in copra imports, however, outweighed the decline in takings of coconut oil. As usual, the Philippines were virtually the sole supplier of copra and coconut oil to the United States, by reason of the processing tax advantage of 2 cents per pound enjoyed by Philippine coconut oil.

Coconut oil price again relatively low

With the recovery in world supplies, prices of copra and coconut oil in international markets dropped steeply during 1960. From a high of U.S.$ 370 per metric ton (Straits, 3½%, c.i.f. Europe) in January, the price of coconut oil declined to $249 per ton in December. At this level it was equal to the average for June 1957, the month when prices were lowest in the 1956-57 period. When China appeared as a *buyer* in international fats and oils markets in January 1961 and thereby signaled that its exports would be severely reduced this year, prices of oils such as groundnut and soybean advanced sharply, and there was also some strengthening in prices of competing oils and fats. Coconut oil rose to $255 per metric ton by March 1961.

Compared with 1956 and 1957, world supplies of coconut oil probably will be a little smaller this year. Supplies of liquid edible vegetable oils (" soft " oils), however, will be substantially larger, even though smaller quantities available from China than usual. There has been a steep rise since 1956 in the United States soybean crop as well as increases in West African groundnut production. Prices of soft oils were exceptionally high in 1956, for reasons connected with the Suez crisis and severe frost damage to Mediterranean olive crops, and barring a new political crisis, it is not likely that they will average as high in 1961 as in 1956-57.

International market prices of copra and coconut oil are compared in Table 2 with those of some competing items, for 1956-57, 1959 and early 1961. The high price premiums for coconut oil that characterized 1959 have disappeared and the oil was selling in March at approximately the same discounts from soybean and groundnut oils as in 1956-57. It was still slightly higher priced, relatively to palm-kernel and palm oils, than in 1956-57. As the wide price margin that favored heavy utilization of coconut oil in 1956 and 1957 has now been restored, a further decline in its price does not seem likely. On the other hand, the increase in supplies of competing oils and fats since 1957 is a price-depressing factor. In the absence of international political disturbances, it is likely that prices of copra and coconut oil in 1961 will average at about the same level as prevailed in the first three months of the year.

Table 2. – Prices of Specified Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds, c.i.f. European Ports, in Specified Periods, 1956-61

Item	1956-57 average	1959	1961	
			January	March
PRICES	.... *U.S. dollars per metric ton*			
Copra	174	251	169	165
Palm kernels	143	193	140	134
Coconut oil	256	367	254	255
Palm-kernel oil	258	343	251	253
Soybean oil	322	232	281	311
Groundnut oil	364	300	331	373
Palm oil	248	237	215	234
PREMIUM (+) OR DISCOUNT (—) FOR COCONUT OIL COMPARED WITH :				
Palm-kernel oil	— 2	+ 24	+ 3	+ 2
Soybean oil	— 66	+135	—27	— 56
Groundnut oil	—108	+ 67	—77	—118
Palm oil	+ 8	+130	+39	+ 21

Palm-kernel oil

Unlike copra, output and trade of palm kernels and oil have not shown marked variation in recent years. World indigenous exports in 1960 are provisionally estimated to have amounted to 385,000 tons (oil basis), against 398,000 tons in 1959 (see Table 3). Smaller shipments from Nigeria and the former Belgian Congo were only partly offset by larger exports from Dahomey, Togo, the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia.

In Nigeria, the major world exporter, purchases of palm kernels by the official Marketing Boards in 1960 totaled 427,000 tons, 3 percent less than in the preceding year. Exports in January-September reached 332,000 tons, as against 360,000 tons a year earlier. Most of the decline was in shipments to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands; sales to Belgium, however, were about double those of a year earlier. In the last quarter of the year, United Kingdom imports from Nigeria recovered substantially. Prices to Nigerian producers as fixed by the regional Marketing Boards remained unchanged from 1959 at £29 to £31 per long ton, according to the region.

Combined exports of palm kernels and palm-kernel oil from the former Belgian Congo during the period January-September 1960 amounted to 50,000 tons

Table 3. – Palm-Kernel Oil and Palm Kernels in Terms of Oil : Indigenous Exports and Retained Imports, 1952-56 Average and Annual 1957-60

Country	1952-56 average	1957	1958	1959	1960 [1]
INDIGENOUS EXPORTS	*Thousand metric tons (oil equivalent)*				
Indonesia	18	18	16	15	17
Federation of Malaya	6	7	9	8	10
Nigeria	194	186	202	197	180
Congo (ex-Belgian)	57	68	74	78	68
Sierra Leone	30	24	25	26	26
Former French territories in West and Central Africa [2]	54	49	60	53	62
Portuguese Africa	13	15	16	13	12
Other countries	14	13	10	8	10
WORLD TOTAL	386	380	412	398	385
RETAINED IMPORTS					
United Kingdom	156	141	121	95	102
Germany, Western	65	50	72	83	83
France	56	55	50	38	...
Netherlands	30	43	51	49	37
Other European countries	39	39	53	60	...
United States	18	23	23	32	40
Japan	5	13	15	15	14
Other countries	9	9	7	15	...
WORLD TOTAL	378	373	392	387	...

[1] Partly estimated. – [2] Central African Republic, Congo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo, and Cameroun.

(oil basis), a 13 percent decline from a year earlier. Combined shipments in the first half of the year were only moderately smaller than in the corresponding period of 1959 ; reduced exports of palm kernels mainly to Belgium and the Netherlands were nearly outweighed by increased sales of oil to the United States and Italy. In the third quarter, however, there was also a marked reduction in shipments of palm-kernel oil as compared with 1959. The unsettled political situation of the Congo probably will continue to affect the trade in palm kernels and oil.

In Togo and Dahomey, on the other hand, shipments of palm kernels during the period January-September 1960 rose sharply to reach 6,000 tons and 25,000 tons, respectively (oil basis). Some slight increase also was registered in the same period in exports from the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia.

The United Kingdom continued in 1960 to rank as the major importer of palm kernels and oil, the bulk of its supplies coming from Nigeria. Total retained imports for the year amounted to 102,000 tons (oil basis), or 7,000 tons more than in 1959. West German combined imports differed little from the preceding year ; larger purchases of kernels, mainly from Nigeria, were offset by reduced imports of palm-kernel oil. There were larger imports of kernels in France, but receipts by the Netherlands and Portugal were substantially reduced. Imports of palm-kernel oil by the United States in 1960 rose by 25 percent to 40,000 tons. The suspension of the 3 cent processing tax from July 1959 to June 1960, which was extended through June 1963, has made palm-kernel oil more competitive with coconut oil in the United States than formerly.

Prices of palm-kernel oil are closely tied with those of coconut oil, as the two oils, having very similar properties and uses, are nearly interchangeable. Just as the boom in coconut oil prices after mid-1958 was closely reflected in an increase in the price of palm kernel independently of its statistical position, so was the sharp fall in coconut oil prices in 1960 reflected in an almost corresponding drop in palm-kernel oil quotations, from $345 per ton (former Belgian Congo, 6 to 8 percent, c.i.f. Antwerp) in January to $251 per ton in December. Prices of palm kernels and palm-kernel oil in 1961, like those of copra and coconut oil, are likely to average near the levels of the first three months of the year.

CORRIGENDUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 3, No. 3, page 19 :

The source for Figure 1 should read: *Die Weltmaerkte wichtiger Nahrungsmittel.*

The last sentence of the note on Eggs should read : Although a decline below last year's price levels may be caused in many countries by the rise in output in the last months of the year, the international market prices *will probably not* average below those of 1960.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. — Area and production: New and revised data received during March 1961

Tableau 1. — Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et revisées reçues en mars 1961

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Portugal [1]	1960	—	440
Canada	1961	[2]9 456	—
Mexico	1959	937	1 266
Uruguay [3]	1960	532	445
Union of South Africa [3]	1960	—	[4]766
Australia [3]	1959	[4]4 937	[5]5 402
	1960	5 382	7 212
RYE			
Netherlands	1960	152	460
Portugal [1]	1961	212	—
Canada	1961	[2]222	—
Argentina [3]	1960	—	510
BARLEY			
Portugal [1]	1961	138	—
Canada	1961	[2]2 720	—
Argentina [3]	1960	—	780
Turkey	1960	2 836	—
OATS			
Portugal [1]	1961	281	—
Canada	1961	[2]4 828	—
Argentina [3]	1960	—	830
Australia [3]	1959		831
	1960	1 416	1 089
MAIZE			
India [3]	1960	[6]3 967	—
Turkey	1960	695	1 090
Union of South Africa [3]	1960	—	[7]4 308
MILLET and SORGHUM			
Former French West Africa			
Niger [8]	1953	1 674	399
	1954	1 387	639
	1955	1 378	787
	1956	1 781	849
	1957	1 989	920
	1958	1 937	881
	1959	2 053	946
SORGHUM			
India [3]	1960	[9]9 968	—
Union of South Africa [3]	1960	—	[7]228
RICE			
Cambodia [3]	1959	1 355	1 419
	1960	1 316	1 316
India [3]	1960	[10]30 106	—
Viet-Nam' South [3]	1958	2 918	3 995
	1959	3 086	4 381
POTATOES			
Chile [3]	1960	90	814

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
CASSAVA			
Argentina [3]	1959	21	277
Venezuela	1959	—	218
Thailand	1959	52	597
Madagascar	1957	199	818
	1958	—	755
Togo	1957	71	515
	1958	66	381
	1959	82	596
DRY PEAS			
India [1]	1959	[11]1 107	[11]1 294
	1960	[11]1 104	1 281
LENTILS			
India [1]	1960	[2]636	[12]278
GRAPES (total)			
Bulgaria	1960	181	—
Italy	1960	—	8 500
GRAPES (for wine)			
Italy	1960	—	8 070
WINE			
Italy	1960	—	5 450
RAISINS			
United States	1960	—	186
CITRUS FRUIT			
Italy			
Oranges and tangerines	1960	—	790
Lemons	1960	—	320
FIGS (fresh)			
United States	1960	—	55
PALM KERNELS			
Brazil [13]	1958	—	94
	1959	—	*95
Nigeria [13]	1959	—	435
	1960	—	427
PALM OIL			
Indonesia [14]	1959	—	138
COPRA			
India [3]	1959	—	243
COTTON (lint)			
Brazil	1959	2 745	465
	1960	2 805	483
SISAL			
Brazil	1959	127	142
	1960	129	146

NOTE : 1960 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1] Crop year ending in the year stated. — [2] Planned area. — [3] Crop year beginning in the year stated. — [4] Final. — [5] Revised. — [6] First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 4 012 thousand hectares. — [7] First estimate. — [8] Excludes fonio. — [9] First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 10 370 thousand hectares. — [10] First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 29 696 thousand hectares. — [11] Partially revised. — [12] Babassu kernels. — [13] Purchases for export. — [14] Estate production.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1960 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1] Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [2] Superficie projetée. — [3] Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [4] Chiffre définitif. — [5] Chiffre revisé. — [6] Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 4 012 mille hectares. — [7] Première estimation. — [8] Non compris le fonio. — [9] Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 29 696 mille hectares. — [11] Chiffre partiellement revisé. — [12] Noix de babassou. — [13] Achats pour l'exportation. — [14] Production des grands domaines

Table 2. - Chick-peas : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 2. - Pois chiches : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	9	1	2	...	6	1	2	...
Greece	24	23	23	23	15	17	16	14
Italy	108	84	86	79	52	52	50	41
Portugal	45	48	56	45	17	18	24	20
Romania	[2]1	...	...	...	[2]1	—	...	...
Spain	354	288	269	*260	141	141	127	112
Yugoslavia	[2]2	6	5	...	[2]1	3	3	...
Total	*540*	*450*	*440*	*420*	*230*	*230*	*220*	*190*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Mexico	125	139	145	140	92	108	114	110
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	6	9	11	9	4	11	12	...
Chile	8	13	11	10	4	7	4	4
Peru	[3]5	14	13	...	3	13	14	...
Total	*20*	*35*	*35*	*30*	*10*	*30*	*30*	...
ASIA								
Burma	[4]87	85	86	83	[4]31	38	34	...
Cyprus	1	1	...	...	—	—	—	—
India	7 763	9 252	10 062	10 136	3 989	5 059	6 991	5 477
Israel	[3]1	3	3	2	—	2	2	1
Jordan	4	4	6	*6	2	2	3	*3
Lebanon	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Pakistan	1 073	1 320	1 242	1 195	657	699	583	637
Turkey	80	86	85	87	81	86	95	97
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	29	36	29	12	16	7	6	3
Total	*9 060*	*10 810*	*11 540*	*11 550*	*4 800*	*5 920*	*7 740*	*6 280*
AFRICA								
Algeria	24	19	16	...	11	10	8	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	154	108	117	...
Morocco	81	52	101	...	39	28	56	...
Sudan	3	6	...	...	3	5	...	...
Tunisia	16	*10	*14	...	6	2	*3	...
Uganda	[5]11	4	4	...	[4, *]2	...	...	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	7	4	5	*4	11	6	7	*7
Total	*550*	*500*	*570*	...	*230*	*160*	*200*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**10 300**	**11 900**	**12 700**	**12 700**	**5 400**	**6 400**	**8 300**	**6 800**

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] 1952. – [4] Average of 4 years. – [5] Average of 2 years. – [6] Estimated sales.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] 1952. – [4] Moyenne de 4 années. – [5] Moyenne de 2 années. – [6] Ventes estimées.

Table 3. - Olives and olive oil : Production, 1947-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 3. - Olives et huile d'olive : Production, 1947-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Production of olives — Production d'olives				Production of olive oil — Production d'huile d'olive			
	1947-52	1958	1959	1960	1947-52	1958	1959	1960
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques							
EUROPE								
France	29	6	3	...	*6	2	—	...
Greece [2]	[3]559	447	758	376	120	101	176	87
Italy [4]	1 280	1 462	1 618	1 970	217	261	284	360
Portugal [4]	486	390	[5]620	[5]583	70	62	92	89
Spain [4]	1 761	1 644	2 228	...	360	314	405	419
Yugoslavia	[3]28	20	3	...	*3	3	—	...
Total	*4 130*	*3 970*	*5 150*	...	*850*	*810*	*1 030*	*1 000*
N. and S. AMERICA								
Argentina	22	46	68	...	*2	7	8	...
United States	45	62	24	64	3	...	...	...
Total	*90*	*130*	*120*	*150*	*10*	*10*	*10*	...
ASIA								
Cyprus	10	6	...	...	2	1	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	[3]*1	...	...	...
Israel	6	20	8	7	[3]1	4	...	...
Jordan	[3]23	52	11	...	...	*2	...	...
Lebanon [2]	[3]37	48	18	30	[3]*12	10	3	6
Turkey	269	482	402	427	48	90	66	79
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	61	65	28	24	9	15	6	...
Total	*410*	*690*	*490*	...	*80*	*120*	*80*	*110*
AFRICA								
Algeria	148	147	157	...	18	17	30	*25
Libya Tripolitania [6]	24	33	3	...	4	6	—	...
Morocco	*91	198	...	...	[3, 4]13	27	**25	...
Tunisia [2]	...	...	...	...	53	135	59	137
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	[3][7]2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*520*	*930*	...	...	*90*	*190*	*100*	*190*
WORLD TOTAL	**5 200**	**5 700**	**6 300**	...	**1 030**	**1 130**	**1 220**	**1 320**

NOTE : Insufficient information is available for the majority of countries to determine whether production estimates relate to total production (including oil extracted from olive residues) or to virgin oils extracted by mechanical methods only. In some cases, data may refer to edible production only, which may include some quantities of oil extracted from olive residues. European totals include estimated quantities for countries assumed to report only production of virgin oils extracted by mechanical processes.

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Oil data include oil extracted by solvents. – [3] Average of 4 years. – [4] Oil data relate to oil extracted by mechanical methods only. – [5] Olives crushed for oil. – [6] Former French Zone. – [7] Excluding oasis olives.

NOTE : Dans la majorité des cas, on ne dispose pas de renseignements suffisants pour déterminer si les chiffres représentent la production totale d'huile (y compris l'huile de grignons), ou seulement la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement. Dans certains cas, les chiffres peuvent se rapporter à la production d'huile comestible seulement, laquelle peut comprendre certaines quantités d'huile de grignons. Les totaux européens comprennent des estimations pour les pays où l'on présume que seule est enregistrée la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Les chiffres de l'huile comprennent l'huile extraite par solvants. – [3] Moyenne de 4 années. – [4] Les chiffres de l'huile se rapportent seulement à l'huile extraite mécaniquement. – [5] Olives broyées pour l'extraction d'huile. – [6] Ancienne zone française. – [7] Non compris les olives des oasis.

Table 4. - Soybeans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 4. - Soja : Superficie et production 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Italy	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Romania	[2]13	12	22	...	[2]5	6	9	...
Yugoslavia	9	8	10	*18	4	7	17	*30
Total	*45*	*25*	*35*	*40*	*30*	*15*	*30*	*40*
U.S.S.R.	[3]349	387	455	...	[3]166	229	224	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	54	106	102	104	86	181	186	154
United States	5 080	9 672	9 076	9 100	7 289	15 777	14 639	15 208
Total	*5 130*	*9 780*	*9 180*	*9 200*	*7 380*	*15 960*	*14 830*	*15 360*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil [5]	[3]*53	114	166	*212	*57	152	208	*260
ASIA								
China, Mainland	*8 994	*9 800	*9 700	...	*7 282	10 500	*11 430	*9 525
Indonesia	381	594	606	...	270	418	431	...
Japan	348	347	339	307	376	391	426	418
Korea, South	244	269	271	...	138	153	138	...
Thailand	17	20	21	22	14	22	23	24
Turkey	*2	7	7	6	*2	8	5	6
Total	*10 220*	*11 290*	*11 230*	...	*8 280*	*11 730*	*12 690*	*10 790*
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*1 230*	*1 500*	*1 520*	...	*1 000*	*1 230*	*1 260*	*1 270*
AFRICA, *Total*	30	...	...	...	15	20	20	20
WORLD TOTAL	**15 800**	**21 700**	**21 100**	...	**15 900**	**28 100**	**28 000**	**27 000**

Table 5. - Sesame : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 5. - Sésame : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

EUROPE								
Greece	33	27	30	32	9 2	7 8	10 8	9 3
Italy	1	2	2	2	0 4	1 4	1 8	1.5
Yugoslavia	2	2	2	...	0 7	0 6	0 6	...
Total	*40*	*35*	*40*	*40*	*10*	*10*	*15*	*10*
N., CENT., and S. AMERICA								
Colombia	15	...	...	...	8 4	*20 8	*20 0	*19 0
Mexico	159	200	205	...	80 1	116 6	125 4	...
Nicaragua	21	18	16	...	11 9	9 3	8 4	14 1
Venezuela	5	50	*60	...	4 4	19 8	*14 1	*10 0
Total	*220*	*310*	*320*	...	*115*	*180*	*180*	...
ASIA								
Burma	371	373	434	...	43 7	52 5	66 3	...
China, Mainland	[4]*1 480	*730	*910	...	[4]*830 0	*360 0	*410 0	*350 0
India	2 182	2 226	2 230	[7]i 300	429 4	519 2	398 3	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	[2]*8 8	*10 5	*10 0	...
Iraq	26	22	10	10	9 4	14 3	6 6	5 7
Japan	7	9	8	...	4 6	5 0	5 0	...
Pakistan	78	80	88	...	32 9	34 5	34 5	...
Thailand	16	21	21	...	8 1	17 1	16 8	...
Turkey	65	82	77	73	32 0	48 0	46 5	44 0
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	14	9	12	...	8 3	4 0	7 0	...
Total	*4 300*	*3 620*	*3 860*	...	*1 420*	*1 090*	*1 020*	...
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*2 820*	*2 890*	*2 950*	...	*590*	*720*	*610*	...
AFRICA								
Congo (ex-Belgian) [5]	18	17	18	...	6 1	5 0	6 0	...
Ethiopia	[2]64	[2]1	[2]7	...	31 7	33 0	37 0	...
Former French Equat. Africa	10	...	...	...	3 2	*8 5	*8 5	...
Nigeria [10]	57	57	...	...	13 0	*16 5	*21 0	...
Somalia Ex-Italian Somaliland	12	28	...	...	2 2	6 6	...	...
Sudan	158	...	...	...	98 4	*139 3	*139 0	...
Tanganyika	29	28	...	...	5 0	17 0	...	...
Uganda	93	99	95	...	30 0	33 5	...	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	15	17	18	...	12 2	14.6	15.6	...
Total	*480*	*590*	...	...	*210*	*290*	*290*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 100**	**4 600**	**4 800**	...	**1 800**	**1 600**	**1 500**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. — [2] Average of 4 years. — [3] Average of 3 years. — [4] 1950. — [5] Rio Grande do Sul only. — [6] 1949; 22 provinces only. — [7] Second estimate; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 1,560 thousand hectares. — [8] Crops in villages. — [9] Eritrea only. — [10] Commercial production.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 4 années. — [3] Moyenne de 3 années. — [4] 1950. — [5] Rio Grande do Sul seulement. — [6] 1949; 22 provinces seulement. — [7] Deuxième estimation; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 1 560 mille hectares. — [8] Cultures dans les villages. — [9] Erythrée seulement. — [10] Production commerciale.

Table 6 - Groundnuts (in shell) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 6 - Arachides (non décortiquées) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Greece	[2] 2	2	2	2	[2] 4	5	4	5
Italy	4	5	5	5	7	11	12	12
Spain	8	6	6	...	12	8	9	...
Total	*15*	*15*	*15*	...	*25*	*25*	*30*	*30*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	[3] 16	*7	*12	27	11	*5	*9	*18
Dominican Republic	[2] 22	*50	...	...	15	61	65	...
Mexico	46	68	74	*70	55	82	90	*82
United States [4]	914	614	588	570	839	829	722	804
Total	*1 000*	*740*	*720*	*710*	*920*	*980*	*890*	*970*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	119	260	190	196	120	241	209	*215
Brazil	137	255	273	*370	139	357	368	*485
Paraguay	13	10	10	...	12	9	8	...
Uruguay	10	8	8	...	6	3	6	...
Total	*285*	*545*	*520*	*600*	*285*	*625*	*620*	*730*
ASIA								
Burma	277	397	408	...	154	289	256	...
China	*1 528	*2 370	*2 000	...	*2 057	2 800	*2 270	...
Mainland								
Taiwan	80	104	99	104	57	96	97	102
India	4 379	5 898	6 194	...	3 197	4 889	4 460	*4 500
Indonesia	[2] 285	331	363	...	[2] 280	386	425	...
Japan [5]	16	44	43	55	21	83	94	126
Philippines	27	27	24	*26	19	16	15	*16
Thailand	63	96	98	100	60	121	124	123
Total	*6 680*	*9 330*	*9 280*	...	*5 870*	*8 760*	*7 820*	...
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*5 150*	*6 960*	*7 280*	...	*3 810*	*5 960*	*5 550*	*5 590*
AFRICA								
Cameroun	130	134	*165	*167	92	66	*75	*82
Congo (ex-Belgian)	250	276	262	*250	155	169	174	*150
Former French Equatorial Africa	[6] 160	*244	*250	*240	[6] 84	*190	*175	*165
Former French West Africa								
Dahomey	*34	...	...	...	[6] 8	16	...	...
Guinea	31	...	...	...	18	*26	...	...
Ivory Coast	34	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Mali	172	...	...	...	88	[7] 98	[8] 86	...
Niger	123	324	313	...	61	168	104	*150
Senegal	675	881	918	...	558	765	873	800
Upper volta	[2] 168	...	...	...	[2] 52	...	50	...
Gambia	[2] *93	*111	...	...	63	*65	*56	...
Madagascar	16	*57	...	...	12	*34	*40	...
Nigeria	[6] 412	...	...	...	[6] *684	*1 025	*900	*1 115
Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Fed. of Southern Rhodesia								
Farms and estates	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Villages	[6] 47	...	...	...	33	78	...	...
Sudan	38	*156	*145	...	20	*138	*110	*90
Tanganyika [9]	54	...	...	...	20	13	16	21
Togo	23	29	23	...	23	8	9	...
Uganda [10]	144	181	173	...	147	163	152	...
Union of South Africa	...	244	236	...	105	195	214	...
United Arab Republic								
Egyptian Region	11	16	17	*17	18	33	34	*35
Total	3 010	...	...	...	*2 430*	*3 620*	*3 460*	*3 580*
OCEANIA								
Australia	8	24	17	...	8	32	19	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**11 000**	**14 900**	**14 700**	...	**9 500**	**14 000**	**12 800**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. - [2] Average of 4 years. - [3] Average of 3 years. - [4] Picked and threshed. - [5] Dried in shell. - [6] Average of 2 years. - [7] Commercial production. - [8] 1950. - [9] Estimated production sold or for sale. - [10] Crops in villages.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. - [2] Moyenne de 4 années. - [3] Moyenne de 3 années. - [4] Récoltées et battues. - [5] Séchées en coques. - [6] Moyenne de 2 années. - [7] Production commerciale. - [8] 1950. - [9] Estimation de la production vendue ou à vendre. - [10] Cultures dans les villages.

Table 7. - Rapeseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 7. - Graines de colza : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	4	6	4	...	5	9	6	...
Belgium	2	1	—	...	5	2	—	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]23	39	46	39	[2]25	48	73	...
Denmark	4	4	5	...	7	8	11	...
Finland	*4	9	19	3	*6	13	25	4
France	120	149	88	58	154	196	131	82
Germany								
Eastern	80	131	126	...	110	125	184	...
Western	54	33	28	32	83	58	59	69
Italy	15	8	7	8	14	11	10	10
Netherlands	17	5	3	3	33	9	8	8
Poland	*133	89	92	...	*100	80	131	...
Sweden	101	81	80	...	146	119	136	*65
Switzerland	2	5	5	...	4	10	10	...
Yugoslavia	10	9	7	*8	5	7	7	*8
Total	*610*	*590*	*530*	...	*720*	*700*	*800*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10	253	86	306	9	176	81	250
Total	*20*	*270*	*100*	*320*	*15*	*185*	*90*	*260*
ASIA								
China, Mainland	[3]*1 592	*2 530	...	...	[3]*782	1 100	*950	...
India [4]	2 077	2 437	2 900	...	823	1 041	1 054	...
Japan	114	244	188	191	129	267	262	264
Pakistan [4]	649	792	781	...	265	337	335	...
Total	*4 440*	*6 010*	...	...	*2 000*	*2 750*	*2 600*	...
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*2 850*	*3 480*	*3 880*	...	*1 220*	*1 650*	*1 660*	...
AFRICA								
Ethiopia [5]	...	...	...	...	20	19	20	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 100**	**6 900**	**7 700**	...	**2 800**	**3 700**	**3 600**	...

Table 8. - Sunflowerseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 8. - Graine de tournesol : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

EUROPE								
Bulgaria	215	200	236	...	180	221	279	...
France	8	2	2	...	8	3	3	...
Hungary								
Grown alone	234	83	97	70	217	100	115	...
With other crops	[6]315	...	...	...	[6]56	...	...	...
Italy	5	4	3	4	6	6	4	6
Romania	[2]416	352	513	*520	[2]200	286	529	*481
Spain	[2]3	2	3	...	[2]1	1	2	...
Yugoslavia	109	74	86	74	93	80	114	95
Total	*1 310*	*1 030*	*1 250*	*1 220*	*770*	*770*	*1 120*	...
U.S.S.R.	[2]3 623	3 907	3 896	...	[2]1 900	4 626	3 019	*3 760
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	11	20	[7]17	[7]10	6	10	17	10
United States	[2]9	—	—	—	[2]5	—	—	—
Total	*20*	*20*	*17*	*10*	*11*	*10*	*17*	*10*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 064	858	1 093	[7]1 130	788	387	802	...
Chile	45	50	50	39	60	62	70	47
Uruguay [7]	164	259	185	...	84	48	80	...
Total	*1 270*	*1 170*	*1 330*	*1 370*	*930*	*500*	*950*	...
ASIA								
Turkey	102	138	145	137	89	95	128	123
AFRICA								
Ethiopia [5]	...	...	...	...	10	9	10	...
Kenya [8]	7	[7]5	[7]5	...	[2][9]3	3	2	...
Morocco	[8]11	2	...	...	[9]6	2	...	...
Tanganyika	[10]20	...	...	...	*11	12	6	6
Union of South Africa	[8]114	147	146	...	40	99	87	...
Total	*180*	*200*	*200*	...	*70*	*130*	*110*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 510**	**6 470**	**6 840**	...	**3 780**	**6 140**	**5 350**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] Average of 4 years. – [4] Rapeseed and mustard seed. – [5] Excluding Eritrea. – [6] 1948. – [7] Area sown. – [8] On farms and estates. – [9] Former French Zone only. – [10] 1952.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] Moyenne de 4 années. – [4] Colza et moutarde. – [5] Non compris l'Erythrée. – [6] 1948. – [7] Superficie ensemencée. – [8] Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. – [9] Ancienne zone française seulement. – [10] 1952.

Table 9 - Cottonseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 9 - Graines de coton : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Albania	[2]18	24	*26	...	[2]6	12	*13	*13
Bulgaria	90	68	78	79	22	28	31	*31
Greece	70	163	132	168	43	124	112	140
Hungary	[3]*21	—	—	...	[2]2	—	—	...
Italy	27	36	36	22	7	12	18	9
Romania	[2]120	14	15	...	[2]22	3	2	*2
Spain	47	169	225	*259	16	81	127	*145
Yugoslavia	21	13	13	11	4	5	6	4
Total	*400*	*490*	*520*	*580*	*120*	*260*	*310*	*340*
U.S.S.R.	2 274	2 149	2 152	*2 165	*1 880	*2 900	*3 120	*2 990
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
El Salvador	21	54	39	*57	13	72	57	*70
Guatemala	*5	*28	*18	*26	3	26	24	*26
Haiti	*16	*10	*8	...	*3	*2	*2	*1
Mexico	676	1 028	754	*919	384	917	654	*814
Nicaragua	21	*79	*49	...	16	*93	*56	*54
United States	9 798	4 795	6 107	6 198	5 277	4 353	5 435	5 371
West Indies Federation	*7	*4	*3	*4	*2	*2	*1	*1
Total	*10 550*	*6 010*	*6 980*	*7 260*	*5 700*	*5 470*	*6 230*	*6 340*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	497	496	497	*506	223	181	170	*195
Brazil [4]	2 603	2 707	2 745	2 805	749	751	884	918
Colombia	45	*95	*154	*172	19	*65	*130	*141
Ecuador	*15	22	18	*19	*4	7	6	*4
Paraguay	55	66	*67	*55	28	18	16	*17
Peru	151	238	236	...	121	192	199	*190
Venezuela	13	33	...	...	6	14	*16	*18
Total	*3 380*	*3 660*	*3 750*	*3 820*	*1 150*	*1 230*	*1 420*	*1 480*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	21	*69	*69	...	14	*22	*22	*26
Burma	*108	*121	*133	*121	*28	*27	*31	*31
China, Mainland	[4]4 406	5 726	...	...	[1]1 730	4 200	4 820	...
India	5 659	8 064	7 791	[6]6 716	968	1 666	1 364	...
Iran	*133	*260	*270	*269	*53	*143	*143	*150
Iraq	*29	*56	*40	...	*8	*24	*17	*22
Korea, South	129	56	60	...	42	15	16	*12
Pakistan	1 245	1 338	1 364	[1]1 294	489	550	589	...
Thailand	34	40	41	*42	14	23	24	*17
Turkey	474	631	624	626	227	319	316	317
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	107	261	227	212	62	163	167	177
Total [7]	*12 050*	*16 680*	*16 680*	*16 300*	*3 720*	*7 340*	*7 600*	*7 600*
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*8 010*	*10 950*	*10 680*	*10 410*	*2 150*	*3 140*	*2 780*	*3 210*
AFRICA								
Angola	46	*51	*53	...	12	*16	*15	*16
Congo (ex-Belgian)	333	340	368	...	92	104	120	...
Former French Equatorial Africa	[8]359	*413	...	...	56	73	48	*69
Central African Republic	[8](151)	[8](175)	...	...	(22)	(29)	(22)	...
Chad	[8](208)	(238)	200	...	(34)	(44)	(26)	...
Kenya	*21	46	38	...	*4	6	6	*6
Mozambique	*267	*313	*312	...	*57	*87	*84	*76
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	[9]30	*60	*60	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Nyasaland	23	15	*24	...	5	6	*11	*11
Sudan	207	359	381	*391	134	243	231	260
Tanganyika	74	*162	*172	...	20	56	65	56
Uganda	624	815	633	*636	134	160	144	*134
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	761	800	739	787	725	852	855	937
Total	*3 210*	*3 920*	*3 700*	...	*1 320*	*1 730*	*1 710*	*1 760*
OCEANIA, *Total*	2	8	16	...	—	3	4	*5
WORLD TOTAL	**31 900**	**32 900**	**33 800**	**33 800**	**13 900**	**18 900**	**20 400**	**20 500**

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] Average of 4 years. – [4] Data are on a calendar year basis. – [5] Second estimate. – [6] First estimate. – [7] For India and Pakistan, allowance has been made in production totals for the difference between official crop statistics data and production estimated by trade sources. – [8] Average of 2 years. – [9] Purchases by Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] Moyenne de 4 années. – [4] Les données se rapportent à l'année civile. – [5] Deuxième estimation. – [6] Première estimation. – [7] On a tenu compte dans les totaux de production de la différence existant, pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, entre les données statistiques officielles des récoltes et la production estimée selon des sources commerciales. – [8] Moyenne de 2 années. – [9] Achats effectués par le « Cotton Marketing Board » du Nigeria.

Table 10 - Linseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 10 - Graines de lin : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Belgium	29	24	21	30	16	14	12	*16
Czechoslovakia	40	56	56	...	[2]*10	18	18	...
Denmark [3]	12	1	1	*1	13	1	1	*1
Finland	*4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
France	44	43	34	...	15	32	27	*37
Germany, Western	12	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Hungary [3]	16	2	3	...	7	1	3	...
Italy	19	11	7	8	12	8	6	6
Netherlands	25	16	15	24	19	13	14	24
Poland	[2]96	98	107	...	[4]*64	41	38	...
Spain	7	16	12	...	2	11	7	...
Sweden [3]	29	2	1	...	32	2	3	...
United Kingdom [3]	18	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
Yugoslavia [3]	[4]2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Total	*440*	*330*	*320*	...	*260*	*160*	*150*	...
U.S.S.R.	[5]2 262	1 964	1 850	...	[5]283	502	395	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada [3]	409	1 061	870	1 140	238	578	450	638
Mexico [3]	56	20	30	*20	54	15	30	*16
United States [3]	1 773	1 533	1 220	1 388	1 029	980	556	790
Total	*2 240*	*2 620*	*2 120*	*2 550*	*1 320*	*1 570*	*1 040*	*1 440*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina [3]	799	995	1 117	1 130	513	620	825	570
Brazil [3]	[2]27	[4]47	[4]39	...	[4]*25	26	28	*45
Chile	6	[4]7	7	[4]7	5	[4]5	[4]5	[4]5
Uruguay [3]	185	[6]118	[6]98	[6]*118	106	72	50	*76
Total	*1 030*	*1 170*	*1 260*	*1 320*	*650*	*720*	*910*	*700*
ASIA								
India [3]	1 438	1 605	1 587	...	384	454	432	*437
Japan	20	14	12	*12	5	4	4	*4
Pakistan [3]	29	*30	*30	*30	12	*14	*14	*14
Turkey	55	36	39	33	31	24	26	22
Total	*1 610*	*1 770*	*1 750*	...	*470*	*540*	*520*	*520*
AFRICA								
Algeria [3]	25	—	—	...	10	—	—	...
Ethiopia [3] [7]	4	—	3	...	50	47	49	...
Morocco [3] [8]	80	49	40	*35	35	19	20	*14
Tunisia [3]	18	5	5	...	7	1	1	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	5	5	6	9	5	5	6	9
Total	*230*	*160*	*150*	...	*110*	*70*	*80*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia [3]	16	15	39	51	7	11	26	21
New Zealand [3]	6	4	5	*5	7	4	6	*6
Total	*22*	*19*	*44*	*56*	*14*	*15*	*32*	*27*
WORLD TOTAL	**7 800**	**8 000**	**7 500**	...	**3 100**	**3 600**	**3 100**	**3 300**

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, area figures refer to area for both fiber and seed.

[1] 1960, preliminary. — [2] Average of 2 years. — [3] Flax grown for seed only. — [4] Average of 4 years. — [5] 1950. — [6] Area planted. — [7] Area refers to Eritrea only. — [8] Former French Zone only.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les données de la superficie se rapportent à la superficie totale cultivée pour la filasse et pour la graine.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 2 années. — [3] Lin cultivé seulement pour la graine. — [4] Moyenne de 4 années. — [5] 1950. — [6] Superficie plantée. — [7] La superficie se rapporte à l'Erythrée seulement. — [8] Ancienne zone française seulement.

Table 11. - Meat : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 11. - Viande : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1958	1959	1959				1960					1961
					VII-IX	X	XI	XII	I	VII-IX	X	XI	XII	I
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Algeria (Com.)	*Total*	[1]3.5	5.9	5.7	6.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	102.7	77.9	82.8	89.1	77.9	78.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	11.1	9.2	10.4	12.0	10.6	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	4.9	4.7	2.4	4.0	5.1	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	96.2	118.7	91.8	95.6	105.1	93.6	94.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	72.9	71.2	78.8	63.7	52.4	50.2	51.0	57.9	44.7	44.7	42.6	...
	Pork	7.5	8.9	8.5	8.1	9.4	8.4	9.1	7.8	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.8	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	39.0	44.2	41.0	57.9	57.4	55.5	50.4	42.4	55.8	59.2	53.9	...
	Total	85.3	120.8	123.9	127.9	131.0	118.2	114.8	109.2	108.9	109.8	113.1	106.3	...
Austria (Ins.)	*Total*	17.3	23.1	24.0	25.0	25.0	23.1	27.4	21.4	26.1	24.3	24.9	26.9	...
Belgium (Com.)	Beef	9.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	...	[2]15.6	...	[2]14.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	...	[2]1.6	...	[2]1.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.0	15.5	15.8	15.9	...	[2]15.3	...	[2]16.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23.1	32.0	32.7	33.2	...	[2]32.8	...	[2]32.8	...	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	38.4	36.4	38.8	36.7	38.1	35.3	39.2	42.4	41.1	30.4	40.9	38.4
	Pork	24.1	29.3	38.9	37.1	34.2	37.4	44.2	35.2	25.4	28.1	26.4	29.6	25.2
	Total	51.4	69.1	76.3	77.1	72.9	77.2	80.4	75.0	69.0	70.6	66.5	71.4	64.3
Czechoslovakia (Com.)	*Total*	...	35.0	34.0	30.0	41.0	52.0	50.0	38.0	32.0	40.0	...	...	...
Denmark [3]	Beef and veal	13.3	23.6	23.5	23.3	24.9	24.3	23.2	26.8	24.3	...	...	...	...
	Pork	26.4	46.0	51.2	51.6	54.8	55.0	63.2	51.7	50.6	...	...	...	...
Federation of Malaya	*Total*	[1]2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	*Total*	[4]5.4	9.3	9.9	10.2	12.4	11.4	10.1	8.7	8.6	9.5	9.2	7.4	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	[5]40.0	60.1	63.1	62.0	70.3	69.4	70.8	63.0	68.9	77.9	83.3	...	...
	Veal	[5]14.6	21.0	22.2	24.4	22.8	21.2	22.8	19.4	26.2	24.6	24.2	...	...
	Pork	[5]29.4	55.4	62.1	61.7	64.4	63.6	66.1	59.0	58.2	59.4	59.3	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[5]4.6	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	8.7	7.5	8.3	7.9	8.0	...	...
	Total	[5]88.6	143.2	154.8	155.5	165.1	161.4	168.4	148.9	161.6	169.8	174.6	...	...
Germany														
Eastern [3] (Com.)	*Total*	[4]18.7	48.9	50.4	48.2	54.9	59.0	61.8	44.8	55.3	56.7	71.1	...	...
Western [6] (Com.)	Beef	[1]37.6	63.5	64.0	68.0	80.2	72.6	66.2	63.8	68.8	77.4	75.6	66.1	...
	Veal	[1]6.5	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	8.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.8	...
	Pork	[1]49.7	110.4	109.8	109.9	108.5	115.5	111.7	102.7	117.7	126.3	119.6	113.1	...
	Total	[1]95.3	182.6	182.3	186.5	196.7	196.4	187.3	174.8	195.3	212.2	203.5	188.3	...
Hungary [7,8]	*Total*	[1]6.9	13.2	15.0	14.6	17.0	16.4	15.0	14.6	13.5	14.6	15.2	16.3	15.8
Italy [9]	Beef and veal	19.6	31.8	35.2	37.0	34.9	30.9	37.0	31.6	37.4	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15.9	19.9	21.2	10.4	19.5	23.8	55.5	61.1	12.1	...	...	...	...
	Total	38.2	53.7	58.6	49.2	56.6	56.7	95.4	94.5	51.4	...	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	8.8	25.8	27.9	28.6	29.6	26.9	36.7	22.6	23.1	23.6	25.1	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[4]15.7	22.7	19.8	17.3	...	[2]14.4	...	[2]20.5	16.8	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[4]3.3	3.3	3.7	1.6	...	[2]4.2	...	[2]4.9	1.4	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	27.1	31.1	35.6	7.7	...	[2]30.3	...	[2]75.8	7.9	...	...	...	...
	Total	[4]46.1	57.1	59.1	26.6	...	[2]48.9	...	[2]101.2	26.1	...	...	...	...
Poland [3]	Pork	...	66.6	59.1	40.1	51.7	56.0	60.7	54.0	39.3	60.3	74.7	78.5	...
	Total [7]	...	86.0	81.0	56.0	78.7	93.6	92.9	75.3	55.8	86.4	112.7	109.9	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.9	3.1	...	...	...
	Pork	...	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.5	2.4	3.2	...	...	...
	Total	6.2	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.4	7.1	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	...	...	...
Romania [10]	*Total*	...	18.9	20.1	18.3	25.8	28.3	30.0	19.6	21.0	...	...	...	...
Spain	Beef and veal	...	11.2	12.7	13.1	13.0	13.7	13.8	12.8	14.4	15.3	...	...	...
	Pork	...	18.8	19.5	6.2	12.2	34.4	67.4	49.9	7.8	13.4	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	...	7.5	8.1	10.2	8.8	7.6	8.7	7.3	11.4	9.2	...	...	...
	Total	...	37.5	40.3	29.5	34.0	55.7	89.9	70.0	33.6	37.9	...	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	22.1	28.4	29.7	29.3	32.0	32.7	34.7	28.4	25.4	28.2	29.5	26.9	25.4
Switzerland (Com.) [3,11]	*Total*	5.4	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.8
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22.4	24.6	25.3	26.1	24.4	21.8	25.0	24.1	27.9	25.8	25.9	27,1	24.9
	Total	28.8	33.8	34.7	35.4	34.3	30.7	36.3	33.2	37.5	35.2	35.7	38.2	34.6
United Kingdom [12]	Beef	46.7	67.5	59.6	55.3	74.6	63.0	58.4	75.2	63.0	86.9	72.3	75.8	85.0
	Veal	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1
	Pork	24.7	59.5	58.7	54.0	68.0	55.9	62.6	60.9	52.5	63.5	52.1	67.1	59.8
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	16.1	20.8	23.5	40.0	26.0	17.4	18.4	23.6	29.3	23.4	22.7	22.6
	Total	85.6	144.4	140.3	133.8	184.5	146.3	139.6	156.0	140.6	182.3	149.7	167.6	169.5
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	491.0	500.3	518.0	538.0	490.8	526.1	540.7	568.8	571.1	538.9	519.8	559.7
	Veal	43.5	41.8	35.3	36.8	41.7	36.3	36.3	35.4	43.3	44.5	41.3	35.8	36.7
	Pork	357.3	363.7	420.7	387.0	480.8	465.8	510.3	478.1	365.4	410.0	433.6	434.1	429.1
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	25.5	27.5	26.0	29.0	25.9	29.0	30.8	28.7	31.8	28.6	27.7	32.7
	Total	764.3	922.0	983.8	967.8	1 089.5	1 018.8	1 101.7	1 085.0	1 006.2	1 057.4	1 042.4	1 017.4	1 053.2
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	7.0	11.2	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.6	13.0	12.4	...	...	...	...	...

Com.: Commercial. – Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE: Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1] Average of 4 years. – [2] Average for quarter. – [3] Including edible offal. – [4] Average of 3 years. – [5] 1949. – [6] Including fats. – [7] Including horse meat. – [8] Excluding bacon. – [9] Communes of more than 5,000 inhabitants. – [10] Production in slaughterhouses. – [11] Refers to 43 towns only. – [12] Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

Com.: Production commerciale. – Ins.: Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE: Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1] Moyenne de 4 années. – [2] Moyenne pour le trimestre. – [3] Y compris les abats comestibles. – [4] Moyenne de 3 années. – [5] 1949. – [6] Y compris la graisse. – [7] Y compris la viande de cheval. – [8] Non compris le bacon. – [9] Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. – [10] Production des abattoirs. – [11] Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. – [12] Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

Table 12A. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 12A. - Produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Percentage of total production [1]	1948-52	1958	1959	1959				1960					1961
					VII-IX	X	XI	XII	I	VII-IX	X	XI	XII	I
	Percent	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia [2]	100	459	494	535	475	779	835	809	711	470	735	766	741	...
Austria	100	167	222	223	227	217	201	216	220	236	224	...	...	...
Canada	100	604	683	688	852	717	545	529	479	838	675	561	...	...
Czechoslovakia	100	[3]289	314	314	352	325	293	293	...	360	...	...	...	...
Denmark	100	410	427	451	462	396	381	392	401	457	400	355	...	...
Germany														
Eastern	100	[4]342	471	486	511	478	435	448	453	...	...	...	...	...
Western	100	1079	1 489	1537	1 575	1 368	1 302	1 392	1 463	1 640	1 448	1 355	1 417	...
Japan	100	[3]38	129	143	148	145	137	143	147	160	164	185	...	...
New Zealand [5]	100	[3]420	452	454	429	723	714	667	585	440	750	731	690	...
United States	100	4345	4658	4611	4 668	4 191	3 982	4 252	4 454	4 552	4 248	4 071	4 291	4 472
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	72	99	181	199	210	171	170	181	185	235	185	171	185	...
Netherlands	87	369	448	464	540	379	333	365	329	574	399	346	345	...
Norway	71	77	99	104	105	82	80	88	92	111	84	81	...	...
Sweden	84	306	280	271	297	228	217	234	242	308	233	203	218	...
Switzerland	74	141	174	182	201	172	141	152	169	206	170	140	143	...
United Kingdom	87	689	836	807	791	741	729	778	805	876	864	806	823	837
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Argentina [6]	...	1.6	4.4	5.1	3.3	5.2	6.7	7.9	7.6	...	...	...	...	...
Australia [5]	98	13.3	14.6	16.2	13.4	25.1	27.6	27.1	23.1	12.8	23.0	24.5	23.9	...
Austria	79	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	...	...	..
Belgium	54	[2]2.8	4.2	3.9	4.6	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	96	10.4	12.7	12.3	17.7	13.1	8.3	7.2	5.6	16.5	11.4	8.2	7.0	6.3
Czechoslovakia	...	[3]3.1	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.4	...
Denmark	100	13.0	13.1	14.0	14.3	12.7	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.7	12.4	11.2	...	...
Finland	...	2.8	6.2	6.9	7.4	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.3	8.3	6.3	6.0	6.2	...
Germany														
Eastern [7]	...	[2]6.8	13.1	13.4	14.1	13.6	13.0	13.6	13.5	15.6	...	...	...	...
Western	93	20.3	30.0	31.3	31.2	26.4	25.5	28.3	30.4	34.3	30.8	28.1	...	...
Hungary	...	[2]0.76	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	...
Ireland [8]	69	2.8	3.7	3.3	5.6	3.6	1.9	0.8	0.5	6.5	4.9	2.9	1.1	...
Japan	98	0.21	1.05	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.04	1.08	0.98	1.05	0.98	...	...
Netherlands	99	6.8	7.6	6.7	8.1	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.2	9.8	6.8	5.0	4.5	...
New Zealand [5]	98	14.7	18.5	18.4	14.9	29.3	29.8	27.8	24.9	15.2	29.9	30.4	29.3	24.9
Norway	...	0.88	1.12	1.24	1.27	0.70	0.70	0.77	1.07	1.44	0.68	0.68	...	...
Poland	55	[4]3.9	7.3	7.8	9.3	8.1	6.0	5.8	6.9	9.4	8.5	6.5	...	...
Portugal	...	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.20	...	...
Sweden	98	8.3	7.2	6.5	7.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.4	8.4	5.8	4.5	4.6	5.0
Switzerland	98	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	...
Union of South Africa	97	2.1	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.9	...
United Kingdom	76	0.8	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	3.0	3.5	1.9	2.2	...
United States	90	48.4	52.5	50.4	43.5	41.8	41.4	49.0	53.8	45.2	42.9	42.5	49.5	...
Venezuela	...	0.12	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.42	...	...	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Argentina [6]	...	7.9	10.2	9.7	7.9	10.0	11.2	11.7	10.7	...	...	...	...	...
Australia [5]	100	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.8	3.8	6.3	6.3	5.7	...
Austria	73	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.6	...	...	...
Belgium	76	[2]0.67	0.88	1.02	1.08	1.05	0.98	0.95	0.92	...	...	...	...	...
Canada [9]	89	3.5	3.5	4.1	6.3	5.4	3.4	2.6	1.6	6.0	4.7	3.2	2.0	1.5
Denmark	99	5.8	8.9	9.5	9.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.7	10.0	8.4	6.7	...	...
Finland	100	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	...
Germany														
Eastern [7]	...	[2]0.69	2.87	2.95	2.75	2.95	2.65	2.72	3.04	3.24	...	...	...	...
Western [10]	54	11.4	12.0	12.9	12.6	14.5	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.8	14.6	13.4	...	...
Ireland [9,11]	...	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.50	...	...	...	...	0.62	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	[2]0.02	0.29	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.41	0.45	0.51	...	...
Netherlands	93	9.0	14.5	15.9	18.5	15.1	12.2	12.6	10.7	17.7	15.7	12.2	11.8	...
New Zealand	100	8.5	8.2	7.2	6.0	14.1	14.2	13.1	11.0	6.1	14.0	14.5	13.1	10.8
Norway	100	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.4	2.1	...	...
Sweden	100	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	...
Switzerland	94	4.2	4.8	5.1	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.3	3.8	6.9	5.6	3.7	3.4	...
Union of South Africa	100	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	...
United Kingdom [12]	98	3.6	8.1	7.4	7.8	4.7	3.9	5.4	7.0	9.1	8.7	7.1	8.6	...
United States [12]	...	44.0	52.7	52.2	52.5	43.9	40.0	44.8	45.7	55.2	50.2	48.5	55.0	...

[1] Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1959. — [2] Annual figures: 12 months ending 30 June of year stated. — [3] Average 1950-52. — [4] Average 1951-52. — [5] Production on farms. — [6] Including farm production for sale. — [7] Beginning 1958, including farm butter and farm cheese. — [8] Production of co-operative creameries only. — [9] Cheddar cheese only. — [10] Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5) and excluding curd and other fresh cheeses. — [11] Average for quarter. — [12] Including farm cheese. — [13] Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese.

[1] Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentage de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1959. — [2] Chiffres annuels: 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [3] Moyenne 1950-52. — [4] Moyenne 1951-52. — [5] Production fermière. — [6] Y compris la production fermière destinée à la vente. — [7] A partir de 1958, y compris le beurre et le fromage de ferme. — [8] Production des beurreries coopératives seulement. — [9] Cheddar seulement. — [10] Y compris le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5) mais non compris le caillé et d'autres fromages frais. — [11] Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [12] Y compris le fromage de ferme. — [13] A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

Table 12B. - Other dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 12B. - Autres produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1958	1959	1959				1960					1961
					VII-IX	X	XI	XII	I	VII-IX	X	XI	XII	I
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]294	1 301	1 866	2 678	858	945	1 356	1 014	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	[1]83	53	49	70	58	48	34	18	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	11	12	12	15	13	7	7	9	15	12	9	9	...
Skim	M.T.	562	434	434	558	318	321	220	283	559	458	355	283	...
Germany, Western														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	6	25	27	29	22	21	28	27	32	26	22	...	...
Skim	M.T.	1 064	537	491	461	553	401	232	392	561	625	479	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	12	22	26	30	24	21	23	22	34	31	28	25	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	—
Whey	M.T.	[1]87	205	191	176	54	49	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand														
Whole [2]	1 000 M.T.	[3]2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	9	15	15	14	9	10	13	14	14	10	8	11	...
United States														
Whole [4]	1 000 M.T.	115	89	88	99	71	58	64	63	91	76	66	66	...
Venezuela [5]	M.T.	156	521	613	712	740	741	739	724	...	...	...	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]35	351	419	555	389	2	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[1]1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[1]11	24	19	31	10	7	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	M.T.	605	745	789	947	916	533	568	671	3022	2 131	1 390	913	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	7	7	9	7	4	4	3	9	6	4	4	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	207	303	290	400	301	230	169	147	404	304	223	195	...
Germany, Western														
Whole	M.T.	911	794	845	728	876	775	1 162	1 066	1 169	1 077	790	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	4	5	5	3	3	6	6	6	4	3	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	1	3	4	6	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	4	2	2	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	1	...
Whey	M.T.	438	1 173	1 699	1 885	554	441	834	[6]798	[6]1 929	[6]895	[6]492	[6]692	...
New Zealand														
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[3]3	3	4	4	7	7	6	5	4	7	7	5	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[3]462	1 404	1 390	1 238	2 376	2 390	2 112	1 911	1 299	2 362	2 643	2 818	...
Portugal	M.T.	12	198	181	165	118	185	163	190	167	120	...	...	...
Sweden														
Whole	M.T.	621	637	631	756	302	335	436	529	881	365	464	...	...
Skim	M.T.	310	866	794	790	517	478	931	1 182	1 330	1 363	363	...	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	2	5	4	3	2	3	4	5	7	6	4	4	...
United States														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	5	3	4	3	4	3	1	4	4	4	3	4	...
Skim [7]	1 000 M.T.	31	65	65	54	45	48	62	68	57	50	50	63	...
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Canada	M.T.	169	130	161	274	243	107	59	43	455	236	127	115	...
New Zealand	M.T.	[3]698	2 220	2 173	1 602	3 529	2 469	3 221	2 924	2 000	4 011	4 281	4 350	...
Norway	M.T.	308	382	289	327	124	212	383	412	345	214	245	...	...

[1] Average of 3 years. – [2] Condensed and powdered milk. – [3] 1952. – [4] Case goods only. – [5] Condensed milk and whole milk powder. – [6] Including some "whey paste." – [7] For human consumption.

[1] Moyenne de 3 années. – [2] Lait condensé et en poudre. – [3] 1952. – [4] Marchandise emballée seulement. – [5] Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre. – [6] Y compris de la pâte de lacto-sérum. – [7] Pour la consommation humaine

Table 13. - Olive oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 13. - Huile d'olive : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EUROPE														
France	8.3	10.9	4.7	4.2	...	1.7	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.7	3.5	0.6	1.3	1 8
Greece	10.7	15.7	9.3	4.2	...	5.6	8.5	9.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.9	8.0	8.9
Italy	7.2	9.7	12.3	11.6	...	2.7	5.4	8.8	2.9	6.7	9.4	2.4	5.1	7.4
Portugal	10.9	11.7	8.3	7.7	9.7	2.2	4.7	6.3	2.0	3.0	5.9	1.3	3.6	6.2
Spain	40.9	23.3	19.3	37.8	129.8	4.1	11.5	16.2	2.6	9.8	25.7	45 0	93.6	106 8
Total	*78.0*	*71.3*	*53.9*	*65 5*	...	*16 3*	*32.5*	*44.3*	*9.5*	*22.6*	*45.1*	*56.2*	*111.6*	*131.1*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	—	7.6	2 6	2 8	11.4	—	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	4.2	11.2
ASIA														
Lebanon	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	...	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—
United Arab Rep.: Syria	4.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	...	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	*5.8*	*3.0*	*0.2*	*0.6*	...	—	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*
AFRICA														
Algeria	9.7	5.9	5.0	3.2	...	0.9	2.8	3.9	1.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.0	2.6
Libya	0.4	5.5	2.7	1.5	...	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	...
Morocco [1]	9.7	17.3	0.9	1.3	...	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1 2	1.3
Tunisia	12.7	38.2	40.4	78.5	...	7.7	16.2	28.4	33.2	62.5	70.3	7.4	15.7	18 8
Total	*32.5*	*66.9*	*49.0*	*84.5*	...	*10.4*	*21.1*	*34.6*	*34.6*	*65.2*	*73.5*	*9.3*	*19.2*	*23.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**121**	**154**	**107**	**156**	...	**25**	**55**	**80**	**45**	**90**	**120**	**70**	**135**	**170**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	19.9	29.7	20.7	24 4	...	6.2	11.3	15.7	8.5	16.5	20.7	6.2	11.5	15.6
Germany, Western [2]	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	...	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4
Italy	44.3	65.0	23.7	57.3	...	5.7	12.1	18.1	7.2	21.5	41.0	46.7	92.3	115.3
Norway	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	...	—	0.7	0.8	—	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.1
Switzerland	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.4
United Kingdom	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.2
Total	*70.3*	*100.7*	*50.1*	*89.0*	...	*12.9*	*26.5*	*38.5*	*17.2*	*41.7*	*67.2*	*55.0*	*108.3*	*137.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	...	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1
United States	20.8	22.2	24.3	24.6	...	5.4	11.7	18.7	6.4	13.5	19.9	6.4	13.9	18.5
Total	*21.6*	*23.3*	*25.7*	*26.0*	...	*5.6*	*12.3*	*19.7*	*6.5*	*14.1*	*20.9*	*6.6*	*14.5*	*19.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	3.4	14.6	4.1	6.9	...	1.2	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.5	3.2	*3.5	7.1	*8.5
Venezuela	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	...	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	*0.3	0.4
Total	*4.6*	*15.1*	*4.7*	*7.6*	...	*1.4*	*3.3*	*3.9*	*1.0*	*1.9*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*7.4*	*8.9*
ASIA														
United Arab Rep.: Syria	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	...	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Angola	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	...	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.5	0.5	1.2	1.8
Morocco [1]	5.5	2.5	3.9	—	...	0.8	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.1	...	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.4	0.8
Total	*8.5*	*6.0*	*8.1*	*3.6*	...	*1.8*	*2.8*	*4.1*	*1.3*	*2.7*	*3.1*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*3.3*
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.2	...	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.7	1.4	2.0	3.3	3.9	*5.0
WORLD TOTAL	**123**	**168**	**110**	**158**	...	**30**	**60**	**85**	**35**	**75**	**120**	**85**	**165**	**210**

NOTE: Data include edible and inedible olive oil (sulphured oils and foots). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in olive oil. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1959.

[1] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French and Spanish Zones combined, without adjusting for trade between the zones. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — [2] Excluding black or sulphurated oil.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent l'huile d'olive comestible et non comestible (huile soufrée et huile de grignons). Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales.

[1] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent aux anciennes zones française et espagnole combinées, sans tenir compte des ajustements pour le commerce entre ces deux zones. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — [2] Non compris l'huile «noire» ou soufrée.

Table 14. - Soybeans and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 14. - Soja et huile : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	4.5	3.6	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.7	2.7	4.2	...	1.8	1.7	2.7	4.2	...
Germany, Western	Oil	4.0	7.3	12.5	12.2	9.5	2.9	4.4	6.4	...	9.5	2.9	4.4	6.4	...
Netherlands	Oil	12.2	8.9	9.9	10.3	6.8	4.0	9.0	12.5	17.1	6.8	4.0	9.0	12.5	17.1
United Kingdom	Oil	8.3	4.7	2.1	5.0	3.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.5
Total		*29.0*	*24.5*	*26.5*	*30.5*	*21.7*	*9.9*	*17.8*	*25.4*	...	*21.7*	*9.9*	*17.8*	*25.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	38.3	42.4	86.7	53.5	35.7	4.6	25.3	48.6	60.3	5.6	0.7	4.0	7.8	9.6
United States [1]	Beans	1 890.4	2 393.9	2 295.2	3 338.7	1 960.5	683.9	1 603.4	2 451.3	*4056.1	313.7	109.4	256.5	392.2	*649.0
	Oil (a)	102.9	206.8	178.9	282.2	246.6	45.2	186.2	275.2	...	246.6	45.2	186.2	275.2	...
	Oil (b)	205.2	103.9	217.3	117.2	99.0	18.1	49.9	99.9	...	99.0	18.1	49.9	99.9	...
Total	*Beans*	*1 928.7*	*2 436.3*	*2 381.9*	*3 392.2*	*1 995.6*	*688.5*	*1 628.7*	*2 499.9*	...	*319.3*	*110.1*	*260.5*	*400.0*	...
	Oil	*308.1*	*310.7*	*396.2*	*394.4*	*345.6*	*63.3*	*236.1*	*375.1*	...	*345.6*	*63.3*	*236.1*	*375.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Beans	41.5	17.4	33.9	42.1	22.6	—	—	*20.0	...	3.6	—	—	*3.2	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	8.9	1.1	0.8	14.2	12.8	0.9	4.1	6.9	...	2.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	...
Japan	Oil	7.1	20.8	18.8	25.0	20.0	4.2	11.2	15.7	...	20.0	4.2	11.2	15.7	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Beans**	**3 011**	**3 467**	**3 682**	**4 813**	**2 835**	**960**	**2 280**	**3 525**	...	**455**	**155**	**365**	**565**	...
	Oil	**378**	**398**	**486**	**515**	**440**	**90**	**300**	**470**	...	**440**	**90**	**300**	**470**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	**895**	**245**	**665**	**1 035**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	9.7	13.9	11.8	16.7	12.6	4.7	10.2	15.2	...	12.6	4.7	10.2	15.2	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	40.2	34.5	38.2	76.9	44.8	39.7	64.0	90.1	...	7.2	6.4	10.2	14.4	...
	Oil	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.1	...	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.1	...
Denmark	Beans	138.8	151.1	181.5	288.7	190.0	114.1	196.6	277.8	365.8	30.4	18.3	31.5	44.4	58.5
France	Beans	66.7	68.0	56.6	80.1	53.5	73.2	118.5	152.7	...	8.6	11.7	19.0	24.4	...
	Oil	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	...	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	...
Germany, Western	Beans	529.5	626.9	616.8	903.3	603.6	318.5	525.6	709.8	...	96.6	51.0	84.1	113.6	...
	Oil	32.4	26.9	9.7	14.1	10.2	9.1	22.5	29.2	...	10.2	9.1	22.5	29.2	...
Greece	Oil	10.0	8.8	5.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	*0.1	*0.2	...	0.3	0.1	*0.1	*0.2	...
Italy	Beans	3.6	0.9	4.1	58.8	40.9	39.3	116.5	164.6	...	6.5	6.3	18.6	26.3	...
	Oil	9.8	32.3	24.2	33.7	32.7	2.6	9.5	15.2	...	32.7	2.6	9.5	15.2	...
Netherlands	Beans	176.4	188.4	212.0	285.6	183.4	120.1	176.3	226.9	339.2	29.3	19.2	28.2	36.3	54.3
	Oil	2.8	3.3	4.0	16.0	10.4	9.4	18.9	26.2	31.4	10.4	9.4	18.9	26.2	31.4
Norway	Beans	28.7	44.7	39.4	56.4	34.7	19.9	38.8	59.5	...	5.6	3.2	6.2	9.5	...
Poland	Beans	27.8	108.1	45.9	48.4	46.4	4.7	35.8	40.4	41.8	7.4	0.8	5.7	6.5	6.7
	Oil	—	1.0	11.2	31.8	24.8	1.9	3.7	10.5	22.5	24.8	1.9	3.7	10.5	22.5
Spain	Oil	*189.5	*118.6	†199.7	†171.4	†157.4	†—	†88.4	†148.4	...	†157.4	†—	†88.4	†148.4	...
United Kingdom	Beans	66.3	118.8	130.0	222.1	137.3	91.4	154.8	220.5	318.6	22.0	14.6	24.8	35.3	51.0
Yugoslavia	Oil	0.8	18.7	31.3	42.3	42.3	—	—	—	...	42.3	—	—	—	...
Total	*Benas*	*1 078.0*	*1 341.4*	*1 324.5*	*2 021.3*	*1 334.6*	*820.9*	*1 426.9*	*1 942.3*	...	*213.6*	*131.5*	*228.3*	*310.7*	...
	Oil	*225.9*	*224.2*	*299.1*	*327.9*	*291.4*	*28.8*	*156.9*	*249.6*	...	*291.4*	*28.8*	*156.9*	*249.6*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	268.8	285.1	297.4	360.4	185.6	13.2	126.9	179.1	...	29.7	2.1	20.3	28.7	...
	Oil	11.7	10.4	13.7	13.5	10.2	4.0	9.3	12.8	...	10.2	4.0	9.3	12.8	...
Cuba	Oil	3.5	4.4	4.8	3.5	3.5	†0.9	†1.2	†2.9	...	3.5	†0.9	†1.2	†2.9	...
Total	*Beans*	*268.8*	*285.1*	*297.4*	*360.4*	*185.6*	*13.2*	*126.9*	*179.1*	...	*29.7*	*2.1*	*20.3*	*28.7*	...
	Oil	*15.2*	*14.8*	*18.5*	*17.0*	*13.7*	*4.9*	*10.5*	*15.7*	...	*13.7*	*4.9*	*10.5*	*15.7*	...
ASIA															
China: Taiwan	Beans	97.3	100.9	93.7	91.8	†85.4	†19.4	†88.4	†133.8	...	†13.7	†3.1	†14.1	†21.4	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Beans	21.7	23.1	21.5	26.4	18.0	7.6	14.4	23.9	...	2.9	1.2	2.3	3.8	...
Hong Kong	Beans	8.8	13.6	14.1	30.1	21.8	7.1	12.0	16.1	...	3.5	1.1	1.9	2.6	...
	Oil	2.1	13.1	10.3	17.8	13.6	3.7	9.6	13.6	...	13.6	3.7	9.6	13.6	...
Israel	Beans	44.9	73.9	90.2	155.5	118..	52.8	101.8	*165.0	...	18.9	8.4	16.3	*26.4	...
Japan	Beans	717.1	805.5	904.7	998.0	809.4	388.3	581.3	914.0	...	129.5	62.1	93.0	146.2	...
Total	*Beans*	*889.8*	*1 017.0*	*1 124.2*	*1 301.8*	*1 053.0*	*475.2*	*797.9*	*1 252.8*	...	*168.5*	*75.9*	*127.6*	*200.4*	...
	Oil	*2.1*	*13.1*	*10.3*	*17.8*	*13.6*	*3.7*	*9.6*	*13.6*	...	*13.6*	*3.7*	*9.6*	*13.6*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco [2]	Oil	13.7	16.6	13.5	10.3	7.9	3.7	10.5	13.5	...	7.9	3.7	10.5	13.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Beans**	**2 896**	**3 384**	**3 355**	**4 627**	**3 235**	**1 645**	**2 955**	**4 190**	...	**520**	**265**	**475**	**670**	...
	Oil	**334**	**343**	**438**	**491**	**430**	**55**	**245**	**385**	...	**430**	**55**	**245**	**5 385**	...
	Oilequiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	**950**	**320**	**720**	**1 055**	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of soybeans: 16% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in soybeans and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 78% of world exports and 78% of world imports in 1959 for the combined soybeans and oil. China's exports of soybeans represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted-for exports.

† Exports from United States.

[1] (a) Soybean oil, refined not further processed, and soybean oil, crude ; (b) 1954, soybean oil, refined, deodorized, and hydrogenated; afterwards, soybean oil refined and further processed. — [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile du soja: 16% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 78% des exportations mondiales et 78% des importations mondiales pour le soja et l'huile combinés. Les exportations de soja de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées.

† Exportations des Etats-Unis.

[1] (a) Huile de soja raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur et huile de soja brute; (b) 1954, huile de soja raffinée, désodorisée et hydrogénée; par la suite, huile de soja raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 15. - Groundnuts and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 15. - Arachides et huile : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis)[1] — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées)[1]									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	12.8	5.4	7.3	4.9	3.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	...	3.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	...
Netherlands	Nuts	5.4	6.5	5.8	4.1	2.5	0.7	1.6	2.8	4.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.1
	Oil	11.6	7.4	9.8	8.3	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	5.1	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	5.1
United Kingdom	Oil	26.1	8.9	10.8	5.3	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.0	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.0
Total	*Nuts*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*4.1*	*2.5*	*0.7*	*1.6*	*2.8*	*4.9*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*1.2*	*2.1*
	Oil	*50.5*	*21.7*	*27.9*	*18.5*	*14.2*	*3.2*	*6.1*	*10.0*	...	*14.2*	*3.2*	*6.1*	*10.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Mexico	Nuts	17.9	14.3	8.0	5.3	3.5	3.3	6.3	7.4	...	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.2	...
United States	Nuts	7.2	34.7	13.0	23.5	15.8	3.3	12.9	14.2	...	6.8	1.4	5.5	6.1	...
	Oil	2.2	10.5	1.2	6.6	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.1	...	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.1	...
Total	*Nuts*	*25.1*	*49.0*	*21.0*	*28.8*	*19.3*	*6.6*	*19.2*	*21.6*	...	*8.3*	*2.8*	*8.2*	*9.3*	...
	Oil	*2.2*	*10.5*	*1.2*	*6.6*	*5.1*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	...	*5.1*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	*0.3*	*34.9*	*55.0*	*3.7*	*3.7*	—	*4.4*	*31.7*	*50.6*	*3.7*	—	*4.4*	*31.7*	*50.6*
ASIA															
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Oil	1.1	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.9	...	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.9	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	5.1	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	...	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	...
	Oil	2.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	2.7	1.7	3.1	4.1	...	2.7	1.7	3.1	4.1	...
India	Nuts	12.4	1.9	3.1	25.2	21.2	12.8	23.6	25.8	...	9.1	5.5	10.1	11.1	...
	Oil	28.8	—	0.9	42.0	18.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	...	18.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	...
Indonesia	Nuts	1.8	3.3	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.7	...	...	0.8	0.6	1.2	...	...
Thailand	Nuts	21.2	12.0	15.5	12.9	10.3	2.0	3.8	6.9	...	4.4	0.9	1.6	3.0	...
Total	*Nuts*	*40.5*	*19.9*	*22.3*	*42.9*	*34.0*	*17.2*	*31.4*	...	...	*14.6*	*7.4*	*13.5*	...	...
	Oil	*32.2*	*7.5*	*5.8*	*47.1*	*21.5*	*3.0*	*4.0*	*7.6*	...	*21.5*	*3.0*	*6.0*	*7.6*	...
AFRICA															
Cameroun	Nuts	9.0	7.7	14.6	6.6	6.6	0.2	0.9	3.5	...	2.8	0.1	0.4	1.5	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	7.4	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.2	*1.5	*3.0	*4.0	...	5.2	*1.5	*3.0	*4.0	...
Former French West Africa															
Dahomey	Nuts	12.2	14.4	15.6	*3.4	*2.6	*3.0	*9.8	*12.5	...	*1.1	*1.3	*4.2	*5.4	...
Niger	Nuts	90.7	57.4	87.0	52.4	49.1	13.1	*35.0	*40.0	...	21.1	5.6	*15.0	*17.2	...
	Oil	3.7	3.0	1.3	5.2	3.4	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0	...	3.4	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0	...
Senegal and Mali	Nuts	187.9	278.0	329.7	288.1	277.2	*98.2	*173.7	*226.6	...	119.2	*42.2	*74.7	*97.4	...
	Oil	97.0	97.8	107.3	114.1	96.6	*28.3	*58.7	*99.6	...	96.6	*28.3	*58.7	*99.6	...
Gambia	Nuts	38.7	50.1	64.0	41.2	41.2	21.2	33.7	*33.7	...	17.7	9.1	14.5	*14.5	...
Nigeria	Nuts	455.3	307.2	521.4	505.2	410.6	134.5	215.0	260.1	...	176.6	57.8	92.4	111.8	...
	Oil	35.7	39.2	40.2	48.5	39.8	12.3	19.6	33.9	...	39.8	12.3	19.6	33.9	...
Sudan	Nuts	44.9	71.3	60.2	62.5	50.9	30.5	48.3	*56.9	...	21.9	13.1	20.8	*24.5	...
Tanganyika	Nuts	15.4	16.3	12.8	12.3	11.0	0.3	5.1	13.1	...	4.7	0.1	2.2	5.6	...
Union of South Africa	Nuts	56.6	50.4	26.1	42.0	17.8	11.2	18.7	26.7	...	7.7	4.8	8.0	11.5	...
	Oil	24.5	20.6	13.6	14.2	10.9	3.3	5.7	10.7	...	10.9	3.3	5.7	10.7	...
United Arab. Rep.: Egypt	Nuts	6.0	12.6	7.8	9.7	6.9	1.4	4.1	6.6	...	3.0	0.6	1.8	2.8	...
Total	*Nuts*	*916.7*	*865.4*	*1 139.2*	*1 022.8*	*873.9*	*313.6*	*544.3*	*679.7*	...	*375.8*	*134.7*	*234.0*	*292.2*	...
	Oil	*168.3*	*166.8*	*168.3*	*188.3*	*155.9*	*46.4*	*89.0*	*151.2*	...	*155.9*	*46.4*	*89.0*	*151.2*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Nuts**	**1 492**	**1 314**	**1 404**	**1 267**	**1 070**	**390**	**690**	**855**	...	**460**	**170**	**295**	**370**	...
	Oil	**281**	**273**	**279**	**299**	**225**	**60**	**120**	**230**	...	**225**	**60**	**120**	**230**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	**685**	**230**	**415**	**600**	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Groundnuts and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60 (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Arachides et huile : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis)[1] — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées)[1]									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Nuts	36.5	38.4	57.6	68.3	60.5	15.8	21.2	25.1	...	26.0	6.8	9.1	10.8	...
	Oil	26.8	23.5	18.6	15.4	11.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	...	11.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	...
France	Nuts	344.2	416.7	410.4	419.0	349.5	121.4	280.2	359.3	...	150.3	52.2	120.5	154.5	...
	Oil	91.8	102.5	94.9	106.6	87.7	18.6	57.0	89.7	...	87.7	18.6	57.0	89.7	...
Germany, Western	Nuts	50.7	37.4	95.2	70.4	62.3	21.2	40.5	45.5	...	26.8	9.1	17.4	19.6	...
	Oil	24.9	17.6	42.4	19.5	12.1	4.4	10.6	15.2	...	12.1	4.4	10.6	15.2	...
Italy	Nuts	114.1	112.3	89.5	103.5	81.7	32.8	39.9	51.3	...	35.1	14.1	17.2	22.1	...
	Oil	37.1	9.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	...	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	...
Netherlands	Nuts	39.5	39.4	76.6	65.0	58.1	11.2	19.2	23.5	31.9	25.0	4.8	8.3	10.1	13.7
	Oil	7.8	4.3	4.5	3.7	2.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	6.7	2.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	6.7
Norway	Nuts	12.1	7.6	5.8	8.6	5.0	2.2	2.9	4.2	...	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.8	...
Poland	Nuts	30.8	33.9	11.1	9.1	8.4	0.4	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.6	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
Portugal	Nuts	53.3	42.8	32.2	31.3	*26.3	*2.8	*13.5	*28.0	*30.8	*11.3	*1.2	*5.8	*12.0	*13.2
	Oil	11.4	4.7	3.0	1.7	—	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.4	—	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.4
Switzerland	Nuts	57.2	58.2	88.8	66.9	*51.5	21.1	45.4	47.2	51.5	*22.1	9.1	19.5	20.3	22.1
United Kingdom	Nuts	324.2	230.9	214.5	234.5	187.7	73.6	102.3	110.6	132.6	80.7	31.6	44.0	47.6	57.0
	Oil	19.4	24.1	28.1	48.7	35.5	10.4	19.0	33.9	45.7	35.5	10.4	19.0	33.9	45.7
Total	*Nuts*	*1 062.6*	*1 017.6*	*1 081.7*	*1 076.6*	*891.0*	*302.5*	*567.3*	*697.0*	...	*383.0*	*130.0*	*243.9*	*299.8*	...
	Oil	*219.2*	*186.1*	*193.1*	*195.2*	*149.4*	*40.6*	*97.3*	*162.4*	...	*149.4*	*40.6*	*97.3*	*162.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Nuts	35.0	34.1	32.9	34.2	26.2	6.2	21.2	26.2	...	11.3	2.7	9.1	11.3	...
	Oil	1.0	2.2	9.8	4.6	3.9	0.2	1.8	2.6	...	3.9	0.2	1.8	2.6	...
United States	Nuts	1.8	0.8	0.6	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	Oil	0.6	—	4.7	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	...	0.2	—	—	—	...
Total	*Nuts*	*36.8*	*34.9*	*33.5*	*34.2*	*26.2*	*6.4*	*21.4*	*26.4*	...	*11.3*	*2.8*	*9.2*	*11.4*	...
	Oil	*1.6*	*2.2*	*14.5*	*4.8*	*4.1*	*0.2*	*1.8*	*2.6*	...	*4.1*	*0.2*	*1.8*	*2.6*	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	4.4	14.2	7.9	17.8	9.1	6.4	9.9	12.1	...	9.1	6.4	9.9	12.1	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Nuts	13.6	13.8	14.7	16.3	12.0	3.2	5.8	9.6	...	5.2	1.4	2.5	4.1	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	11.0	10.0	9.4	10.9	7.6	3.0	5.9	16.7	...	3.3	1.3	2.5	4.6	...
	Oil	16.9	10.6	7.4	9.7	6.9	3.6	4.9	6.9	...	6.9	3.6	4.9	6.9	...
Japan	Nuts	8.8	11.5	8.2	5.1	3.4	1.0	1.4	5.0	...	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.2	...
Total	*Nuts*	*33.4*	*35.3*	*32.3*	*32.3*	*23.0*	*7.2*	*13.1*	*25.3*	...	*10.0*	*3.1*	*5.6*	*10.9*	...
	Oil	*21.3*	*24.8*	*15.3*	*27.5*	*16.0*	*10.0*	*14.8*	*19.0*	...	*16.0*	*10.0*	*14.8*	*19.0*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco[2]	Nuts	9.2	7.5	6.5	3.3	2.8	0.2	3.1	7.8	...	1.2	0.1	1.3	3.4	...
	Oil	4.4	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.7	...	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.7	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	3.8	5.6	7.8	6.1	4.9	1.3	2.3	*4.5	...	4.9	1.3	2.3	*4.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Nuts**	**1 423**	**1 206**	**1 275**	**1 280**	**1 055**	**355**	**675**	**845**	...	**455**	**155**	**290**	**365**	...
	Oil	**296**	**274**	**282**	**311**	**230**	**70**	**155**	**250**	...	**230**	**70**	**155**	**250**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**685**	**225**	**445**	**615**	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of groundnuts: 43% of shelled weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in groundnuts and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 87% of world exports and 85% of world imports in 1959 for the combined groundnuts and oil. China's exports of groundnuts represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted-for exports.

[1] Converted at 70% of unshelled. – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des arachides: 43% du poids, arachides décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87% des exportations mondiales et 85% des importations mondiales, arachides et huile combinées. Les exportations d'arachides de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées.

[1] Coefficient de conversion: 70% du poids des arachides non décortiquées. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 16. - Linseed and oil :
Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 16. - Graines et huile de lin :
Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	5.1	6.2	9.5	9.6	7.1	6.9	9.1	11.1	...	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.8	...
	Oil	17.6	16.2	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	...	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	...
Germany, Western	Oil	2.8	3.5	3.2	4.9	3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	...	3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	...
Netherlands	Seed	17.6	16.6	14.2	8.7	7.5	7.8	9.5	10.4	12.0	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1
	Oil	28.9	24.4	14.7	7.5	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.9	6.5	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.9	6.5
United Kingdom	Oil	5.1	6.1	3.8	5.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.1	4.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.1	4.3
Total	Seed	*22.7*	*22.8*	*23.7*	*18.3*	*14.6*	*14.7*	*18.6*	*21.5*	..	*4.9*	*5.0*	*6.3*	*7.3*	...
	Oil	*54.4*	*50.2*	*25.5*	*19.2*	*12.9*	*4.1*	*7.6*	*11.9*	...	*12.9*	*4.1*	*7.6*	*11.9*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	311.2	547.1	362.7	319.1	246.8	82.6	156.1	257.8	368.5	88.8	29.7	56.2	92.8	132.7
	Oil	6.9	8.0	7.0	1.3	1.0	—	1.0	1.6	3.0	1.0	—	1.0	1.6	3.0
United States	Seed	217.8	244.0	111.3	214.7	141.7	0.8	10.6	35.6	...	51.0	0.3	3.8	12.8	...
	Oil	42.2	57.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	0.1	21.8	23.3	...	2.9	0.1	21.8	23.3	...
Total	Seed	*529.0*	*791.1*	*474.0*	*533.8*	*388.5*	*83.4*	*166.7*	*293.4*	...	*139.8*	*30.0*	*60.0*	*105.6*	...
	Oil	*49.1*	*65.9*	*10.5*	*4.3*	*3.9*	*0.1*	*22.8*	*24.9*	...	*3.9*	*0.1*	*22.8*	*24.9*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Seed	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	4.0	30.2	63.0	—	1.3	1.3	10.3	21.4
	Oil	61.0	140.7	161.8	217.5	174.9	33.2	74.2	110.0	169.0	174.9	33.2	74.2	110.0	169.0
Uruguay	Oil	14.1	25.7	17.7	18.1	6.7	—	8.2	15.8	...	6.7	—	8.2	15.8	...
Total	Seed	—	—	—	—	—	*4.0*	*4.0*	*30.2*	*63.0*	—	*1.3*	*1.3*	*10.3*	*21.4*
	Oil	*75.1*	*166.4*	*179.5*	*235.6*	*181.6*	*33.2*	*82.4*	*125.8*	...	*181.6*	*33.2*	*82.4*	*125.8*	...
ASIA															
India	Oil	46.6	15.5	22.1	19.1	7.9	0.4	4.9	6.0		7.9	0.4	4.9	6.0	
AFRICA															
Ethiopia [1]	Seed	18.4	18.6	20.0	10.7	8.3	9.5	14.0	*15.8	17.5	2.8	3.2	4.8	*5.4	6.0
Morocco [2]	Seed	6.4	2.8	5.4	1.2	0.9	5.7	7.8	8.2	...	0.3	1.9	2.7	2.8	...
Total		*24.8*	*21.4*	*25.4*	*11.9*	*9.2*	*15.2*	*21.8*	*24.0*		*3.1*	*5.1*	*7.5*	*8.2*	
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**631**	**875**	**553**	**615**	**450**	**130**	**230**	**400**		**160**	**45**	**80**	**140**	
	Oil	**232**	**305**	**242**	**280**	**210**	**40**	**120**	**170**		**210**	**40**	**120**	**170**	
	Oil equiv.										**370**	**85**	**200**	**300**	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.8	3.9	1.2	2.3	3.3		3.9	1.2	2.3	3.3	
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	64.7	56.0	17.3	36.5	23.5	2.6	6.6	13.3		8.0	0.9	2.2	4.5	
	Oil	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8		1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	
Denmark	Oil	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.7	1.7	3.0	4.0	6.2	4.7	1.7	3.0	4.0	6.2
[illegible]	Seed	321.9	117.1	136.1	163.7	93.9	30.6	30.0	76.1		32.6	10.4	17.0	25.2	

Table 15. - Groundnuts and oil :
Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 15. - Arachides et huile :
Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) [1] — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) [1]									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	12.8	5.4	7.3	4.9	3.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	...	3.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	...
Netherlands	Nuts	5.4	6.5	5.8	4.1	2.5	0.7	1.6	2.8	4.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.1
	Oil	11.6	7.4	9.8	8.3	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	5.1	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	5.1
United Kingdom	Oil	26.1	8.9	10.8	5.3	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.0	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.0
Total	*Nuts*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*4.1*	*2.5*	*0.7*	*1.6*	*2.8*	*4.9*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*1.2*	*2.1*
	Oil	*50.5*	*21.7*	*27.9*	*18.5*	*14.2*	*3.2*	*6.1*	*10.0*	...	*14.2*	*3.2*	*6.1*	*10.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Mexico	Nuts	17.9	14.3	8.0	5.3	3.5	3.3	6.3	7.4	...	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.2	...
United States	Nuts	7.2	34.7	13.0	23.5	15.8	3.3	12.9	14.2	...	6.8	1.4	5.5	6.1	...
	Oil	2.2	10.5	1.2	6.6	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.1	...	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.1	...
Total	*Nuts*	*25.1*	*49.0*	*21.0*	*28.8*	*19.3*	*6.6*	*19.2*	*21.6*	...	*8.3*	*2.8*	*8.2*	*9.3*	...
	Oil	*2.2*	*10.5*	*1.2*	*6.6*	*5.1*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	...	*5.1*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	*0.3*	*34.9*	*55.0*	*3.7*	*3.7*	—	*4.4*	*31.7*	*50.6*	*3.7*	—	*4.4*	*31.7*	*50.6*
ASIA															
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Oil	1.1	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.9	...	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.9	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	5.1	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	...	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	...
	Oil	2.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	2.7	1.7	3.1	4.1	...	2.7	1.7	3.1	4.1	...
India	Nuts	12.4	1.9	3.1	25.2	21.2	12.8	23.6	25.8	...	9.1	5.5	10.1	11.1	...
	Oil	28.8	—	0.9	42.0	18.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	...	18.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	...
Indonesia	Nuts	1.8	3.3	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.7	...	...	0.8	0.6	1.2	...	...
Thailand	Nuts	21.2	12.0	15.5	12.9	10.3	2.0	3.8	6.9	...	4.4	0.9	1.6	3.0	...
Total	*Nuts*	*40.5*	*19.9*	*22.3*	*42.9*	*34.0*	*17.2*	*31.4*	...	...	*14.6*	*7.4*	*13.5*	...	...
	Oil	*32.2*	*7.5*	*5.8*	*47.1*	*21.5*	*3.0*	*4.0*	*7.6*	...	*21.5*	*3.0*	*6.0*	*7.6*	...
AFRICA															
Cameroun	Nuts	9.0	7.7	14.6	6.6	6.6	0.2	0.9	3.5	...	2.8	0.1	0.4	1.5	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	7.4	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.2	*1.5	*3.0	*4.0	...	5.2	*1.5	*3.0	*4.0	...
Former French West Africa															
Dahomey	Nuts	12.2	14.4	15.6	*3.4	*2.6	*3.0	*9.8	*12.5	...	*1.1	*1.3	*4.2	*5.4	...
Niger	Nuts	90.7	57.4	87.0	52.4	49.1	13.1	*35.0	*40.0	...	21.1	5.6	*15.0	*17.2	...
	Oil	3.7	3.0	1.3	5.2	3.4	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0	...	3.4	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0	...
Senegal and Mali	Nuts	187.9	278.0	329.7	288.1	277.2	*98.2	*173.7	*226.6	...	119.2	*42.2	*76.7	*97.4	...
	Oil	97.0	97.8	107.3	114.1	96.6	*28.3	*58.7	*99.6	...	96.6	*28.3	*58.7	*99.6	...
Gambia	Nuts	38.7	50.1	64.0	41.2	41.2	21.2	33.7	*33.7	...	17.7	9.1	14.5	*14.5	...
Nigeria	Nuts	455.3	307.2	521.4	505.2	410.6	134.5	215.0	260.1	...	176.6	57.8	92.4	111.8	...
	Oil	35.7	39.2	40.2	48.5	39.8	12.3	19.6	33.9	...	39.8	12.3	19.6	33.9	...
Sudan	Nuts	44.9	71.3	60.2	62.5	50.9	30.5	48.3	*56.9	...	21.9	13.1	20.8	*24.5	...
Tanganyika	Nuts	15.4	16.3	12.8	12.3	11.0	0.3	5.1	13.1	...	4.7	0.1	2.2	5.6	...
Union of South Africa	Nuts	56.6	50.4	26.1	42.0	17.8	11.2	18.7	26.7	...	7.7	4.8	8.0	11.5	...
	Oil	24.5	20.6	13.6	14.2	10.9	3.3	5.7	10.7	...	10.9	3.3	5.7	10.7	...
United Arab. Rep.: Egypt	Nuts	6.0	12.6	7.8	9.7	6.9	1.4	4.1	6.6	...	3.0	0.6	1.8	2.8	...
Total	*Nuts*	*916.7*	*865.4*	*1 139.2*	*1 022.8*	*873.9*	*313.6*	*544.3*	*679.7*	...	*375.8*	*134.7*	*234.0*	*292.2*	...
	Oil	*168.3*	*166.8*	*168.3*	*188.3*	*155.9*	*46.4*	*89.0*	*151.2*	...	*155.9*	*46.4*	*89.0*	*151.2*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Nuts**	**1 492**	**1 314**	**1 404**	**1 267**	**1 070**	**390**	**690**	**855**	...	**460**	**170**	**295**	**370**	...
	Oil	**281**	**273**	**279**	**299**	**225**	**60**	**120**	**230**	...	**225**	**60**	**120**	**230**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	**685**	**230**	**415**	**600**	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Palm kernels and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 17. - Palmistes et huile : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.6	1.6	3.6	3.1	2.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	...	2.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	...
Netherlands	Oil	6.5	4.3	10.6	23.4	17.7	3.1	6.6	14.3	18.3	17.7	3.1	6.6	14.3	18.3
United Kingdom	Oil	3.1	8.8	4.2	12.2	9.6	1.9	4.9	5.3	8.7	9.6	1.9	4.9	5.3	8.7
Total		*10.2*	*14.7*	*18.4*	*38.7*	*29.8*	*5.2*	*11.9*	*20.8*	...	*29.8*	*5.2*	*11.9*	*20.8*	...
ASIA															
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Kernels	14.0	16.5	22.3	21.2	14.9	5.9	11.5	19.0	...	6.9	2.7	5.3	8.7	...
Indonesia	Kernels	40.0	40.3	35.5	32.7	19.6	5.0	10.2	*21.9	...	9.0	2.3	4.7	*10.1	...
Total		*54.0*	*56.8*	*57.8*	*53.9*	*36.5*	*10.9*	*21.7*	*40.9*	...	*15.9*	*5.0*	*10.0*	*18.8*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	9.4	12.6	13.7	7.5	4.4	1.5	2.5	4.6	...	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.1	...
Cameroun	Kernels	16.4	13.9	13.0	22.6	18.5	3.6	7.6	11.9	...	8.5	1.7	3.5	5.5	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Kernels	35.2	30.4	37.7	39.3	30.7	*6.1	*13.2	*15.0	...	14.1	*2.8	*6.1	*6.9	...
	Oil	44.2	54.5	57.2	60.1	42.9	*15.1	*29.9	*40.0	...	42.9	*15.1	*29.9	*40.0	...
Former French Equatorial Africa	Kernels	8.0	7.2	7.9	7.0	5.4	*2.0	3.9	*6.2	...	2.5	*0.9	1.8	*2.9	...
Central African Rep.[1]	Kernels	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo Rep.[1]	Kernels	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.2	*4.5	*1.5	*3.0	*4.5	...	*2.1	*0.7	*1.4	*2.1	...
Former French West Africa	Kernels	49.9	44.7	60.0	43.8	*32.9	*20.0	*39.7	*54.9	...	*15.1	*9.2	*18.3	*25.3	...
Dahomey	Kernels	12.9	10.5	17.3	14.6	10.4	3.0	8.3	*11.7	...	4.8	1.4	3.8	*5.4	...
Ivory Coast	Kernels	11.7	7.1	8.1	2.9	2.4	0.1	1.4	*2.0	...	1.1		0.6	*0.9	...
Ghana	Kernels	21.9	20.5	19.4	*21.2	*16.0	7.7	*10.0	*16.0	...	*7.4	3.5	*4.6	*7.4	...
Guinea	Kernels	10.0	10.6	11.1	19.3	*14.5	*3.0	*5.5	*8.0	...	*6.7	*1.4	*2.5	*3.7	...
Liberia	Kernels	458.3	412.7	448.3	437.3	365.7	87.2	219.5	337.9	...	168.2	40.1	101.0	155.0	...
Nigeria	Kernels	58.6	53.8	55.5	58.5	45.6	18.8	27.7	*16.6	...	21.0	5.0	12.7	*7.6	...
Sierra Leone	Kernels	11.6	7.3	12.1	8.1	6.5	2.9	9.4	12.2	...	3.0	1.3	4.3	5.6	...
Togo															
Total	*Kernels*	*703.9*	*631.3*	*704.1*	*689.1*	*553.0*	*147.9*	*348.7*	*496.1*	...	*256.4*	*68.0*	*160.4*	*228.3*	...
	Oil	*44.2*	*54.5*	*57.2*	*60.1*	*42.9*	*15.1*	*29.9*	*40.0*	...	*42.9*	*15.1*	*29.9*	*40.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Kernels**	**790**	**713**	**794**	**755**	**595**	**160**	**375**	**545**	...	**275**	**75**	**175**	**250**	...
	Oil	**60**	**78**	**82**	**100**	**80**	**25**	**45**	**65**	...	**80**	**25**	**45**	**65**	...
	Oil equiv.									...	**355**	**100**	**220**	**315**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															

Table 15. - Groundnuts and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60 (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Arachides et huile : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis)[1] — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées)[1]									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Nuts	36.5	38.4	57.6	48.3	40.5	15.8	21.2	25.1	...	26.0	6.8	9.1	10.8	...
	Oil	26.8	23.5	18.6	15.4	11.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	...	11.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	...
France	Nuts	344.2	416.7	410.4	419.0	349.5	121.4	280.2	359.3	...	150.3	52.2	120.5	154.5	...
	Oil	91.8	102.5	94.9	106.6	87.7	18.6	57.0	89.7	...	87.7	18.6	57.0	89.7	...
Germany, Western	Nuts	50.7	37.4	95.2	70.4	62.3	21.2	40.5	43.5	...	26.8	9.1	17.4	19.6	...
	Oil	24.9	17.6	42.4	19.5	12.1	4.4	10.6	15.2	...	12.1	4.4	10.6	15.2	...
Italy	Nuts	114.1	112.3	89.5	103.5	81.7	32.8	39.9	51.3	...	35.1	14.1	17.2	22.1	...
	Oil	37.1	9.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	...	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	...
Netherlands	Nuts	39.5	39.4	76.6	65.0	58.1	11.2	19.2	23.5	31.9	25.0	4.8	8.3	10.1	13.7
	Oil	7.8	4.3	4.5	3.7	2.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	6.7	2.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	6.7
Norway	Nuts	12.1	7.6	5.8	8.6	5.0	2.2	2.9	4.2	...	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.8	...
Poland	Nuts	30.8	33.9	11.1	9.1	8.4	0.4	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.6	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
Portugal	Nuts	53.3	42.8	32.2	31.3	*26.3	*2.8	*13.5	*28.0	*30.8	*11.3	*1.2	*5.8	*12.0	*13.2
	Oil	11.4	4.7	3.0	1.7	—	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.4	—	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.4
Switzerland	Nuts	57.2	58.2	88.8	66.9	*51.5	21.1	45.4	47.2	51.5	*22.1	9.1	19.5	20.3	22.1
United Kingdom	Nuts	324.2	230.9	214.5	234.5	187.7	73.6	102.3	110.6	132.6	80.7	31.6	44.0	47.6	57.0
	Oil	19.4	24.1	28.1	48.7	35.5	10.4	19.0	33.9	45.7	35.5	10.4	19.0	33.9	45.7
Total	*Nuts*	*1 062.6*	*1 017.6*	*1 081.7*	*1 076.6*	*891.0*	*302.5*	*567.3*	*697.0*	...	*383.0*	*130.0*	*243.9*	*299.8*	...
	Oil	*219.2*	*186.1*	*193.1*	*195.2*	*149.4*	*40.6*	*97.3*	*162.4*	...	*149.4*	*40.6*	*97.3*	*162.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Nuts	35.0	34.1	32.9	34.2	26.2	6.2	21.2	26.2	...	11.3	2.7	9.1	11.3	...
	Oil	1.0	2.2	9.8	4.6	3.9	0.2	1.8	2.6	...	3.9	0.2	1.8	2.6	...
United States	Nuts	1.8	0.8	0.6	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	Oil	0.6	—	4.7	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	...	0.2	—	—	—	...
Total	*Nuts*	*36.8*	*34.9*	*33.5*	*34.2*	*26.2*	*6.4*	*21.4*	*26.4*	...	*11.3*	*2.8*	*9.2*	*11.4*	...
	Oil	*1.6*	*2.2*	*14.5*	*4.8*	*4.1*	*0.2*	*1.8*	*2.6*	...	*4.1*	*0.2*	*1.8*	*2.6*	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	4.4	14.2	7.9	17.8	9.1	6.4	9.9	12.1	...	9.1	6.4	9.9	12.1	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Nuts	13.6	13.8	14.7	16.3	12.0	3.2	5.8	9.6	...	5.2	1.4	2.5	4.1	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	11.0	10.0	9.4	10.9	7.6	3.0	5.9	16.7	...	3.3	1.3	2.5	4.6	...
	Oil	16.9	10.6	7.4	9.7	6.9	3.6	4.9	6.9	...	6.9	3.6	4.9	6.9	...
Japan	Nuts	8.8	11.5	8.2	5.1	3.4	1.0	1.4	5.0	...	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.2	...
Total	*Nuts*	*33.4*	*35.3*	*32.3*	*32.3*	*23.0*	*7.2*	*13.1*	*25.3*	...	*10.0*	*3.1*	*5.6*	*10.9*	...
	Oil	*21.3*	*24.8*	*15.3*	*27.5*	*16.0*	*10.0*	*14.8*	*19.0*	...	*16.0*	*10.0*	*14.8*	*19.0*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco[2]	Nuts	9.2	7.5	6.5	3.3	2.8	0.2	3.1	7.8	...	1.2	0.1	1.3	3.4	...
	Oil	4.4	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.7	...	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.7	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	3.8	5.6	7.8	6.1	4.9	1.3	2.3	*4.5	...	4.9	1.3	2.3	*4.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Nuts**	**1 423**	**1 206**	**1 275**	**1 280**	**1 055**	**355**	**675**	**845**	...	**455**	**155**	**290**	**365**	...
	Oil	**296**	**274**	**282**	**311**	**230**	**70**	**155**	**250**	...	**230**	**70**	**155**	**250**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**685**	**225**	**445**	**615**	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of groundnuts: 43% of shelled weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in groundnuts and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 87% of world exports and 85% of world imports in 1959 for the combined groundnuts and oil. China's exports of groundnuts represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted-for exports.

[1] Converted at 70% of unshelled. — [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des arachides: 43% du poids, arachides décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87% des exportations mondiales et 85% des importations mondiales, arachides et huile combinées. Les exportations d'arachides de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées.

[1] Coefficient de conversion: 70% du poids des arachides non décortiquées. — [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 16. - Linseed and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 16. - Graines et huile de lin : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	5.1	6.2	9.5	9.6	7.1	6.9	9.1	11.1	...	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.8	...
	Oil	17.6	16.2	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	...	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	...
Germany, Western	Oil	2.8	3.5	3.2	4.9	3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	...	3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	...
Netherlands	Seed	17.6	16.6	14.2	8.7	7.5	7.8	9.5	10.4	12.0	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1
	Oil	28.9	24.4	14.7	7.5	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.9	6.5	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.9	6.5
United Kingdom	Oil	5.1	6.1	3.8	5.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.1	4.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.1	4.3
Total	Seed	22.7	22.8	23.7	18.3	14.6	14.7	18.6	21.5	..	4.9	5.0	6.3	7.3	...
	Oil	54.4	50.2	25.5	19.2	12.9	4.1	7.6	11.9	...	12.9	4.1	7.6	11.9	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	311.2	547.1	362.7	319.1	246.8	82.6	156.1	257.8	368.5	88.8	29.7	56.2	92.8	132.7
	Oil	6.9	8.0	7.0	1.3	1.0	—	1.0	1.6	3.0	1.0	—	1.0	1.6	3.0
United States	Seed	217.8	244.0	111.3	214.7	141.7	0.8	10.6	35.6	...	51.0	0.3	3.8	12.8	...
	Oil	42.2	57.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	0.1	21.8	23.3	...	2.9	0.1	21.8	23.3	...
Total	Seed	529.0	791.1	474.0	533.8	388.5	83.4	166.7	293.4	...	139.8	30.0	60.0	105.6	...
	Oil	49.1	65.9	10.5	4.3	3.9	0.1	22.8	24.9	...	3.9	0.1	22.8	24.9	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Seed	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	4.0	30.2	63.0	—	1.3	1.3	10.3	21.4
	Oil	61.0	140.7	161.8	217.5	174.9	33.2	74.2	110.0	169.0	174.9	33.2	74.2	110.0	169.0
Uruguay	Oil	14.1	25.7	17.7	18.1	6.7	—	8.2	15.8	...	6.7	—	8.2	15.8	...
Total	Seed	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	4.0	30.2	63.0	—	1.3	1.3	10.3	21.4
	Oil	75.1	166.4	179.5	235.6	181.6	33.2	82.4	125.8	...	181.6	33.2	82.4	125.8	...
ASIA															
India	Oil	46.6	15.5	22.1	19.1	7.9	0.4	4.9	6.0	...	7.9	0.4	4.9	6.0	...
AFRICA															
Ethiopia [1]	Seed	18.4	18.6	20.0	10.7	8.3	9.5	14.0	*15.8	17.5	2.8	3.2	4.8	*5.4	6.0
Morocco [2]	Seed	6.4	2.8	5.4	1.2	0.9	5.7	7.8	8.2	...	0.3	1.9	2.7	2.8	...
Total		24.8	21.4	25.4	11.9	9.2	15.2	21.8	24.0	...	3.1	5.1	7.5	8.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**631**	**875**	**553**	**615**	**450**	**130**	**230**	**400**	...	**160**	**45**	**80**	**140**	...
	Oil	**232**	**305**	**242**	**280**	**210**	**40**	**120**	**170**	...	**210**	**40**	**120**	**170**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**370**	**85**	**200**	**300**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.8	3.9	1.2	2.3	3.3	...	3.9	1.2	2.3	3.3	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	64.7	56.0	17.3	36.5	23.5	2.6	6.6	13.3	...	8.0	0.9	2.2	4.5	...
	Oil	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	...	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	...
Denmark	Oil	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.7	1.7	3.0	4.0	6.2	4.7	1.7	3.0	4.0	6.2
France	Seed	121.9	117.3	136.1	113.7	95.9	30.6	50.0	74.1	...	32.6	10.4	17.0	25.2	...
	Oil	7.9	8.9	9.1	14.8	8.7	5.3	10.7	18.1	...	8.7	5.3	10.7	18.1	...
Germany, Western	Seed	6.7	7.0	5.5	6.4	4.5	1.5	3.0	4.3	...	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	...
	Oil	87.1	88.5	77.0	87.5	66.5	20.8	42.6	68.0	...	66.5	20.8	42.6	68.0	...
Greece	Seed	5.9	7.8	5.4	8.4	6.9	1.0	2.8	7.1	...	2.3	0.3	1.0	2.4	...
Ireland	Oil	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	...	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	...
Italy	Seed	34.4	41.7	14.8	8.7	3.3	1.9	3.2	8.9	...	1.1	0.6	1.1	3.0	...
	Oil	18.5	19.3	16.0	16.9	13.2	4.6	9.1	14.3	...	13.2	4.6	9.1	14.3	...
Netherlands	Seed	124.7	157.1	104.8	107.3	64.1	8.8	22.3	46.0	94.7	21.8	3.0	7.6	15.6	32.2
	Oil	7.4	4.7	4.5	11.7	10.2	1.2	2.4	3.4	4.3	10.2	1.2	2.4	3.4	4.3
Norway	Seed	19.9	22.1	18.4	13.4	10.6	2.5	6.2	12.2	...	3.6	0.8	2.1	4.1	...
Poland	Seed	5.0	13.0	4.6	11.9	7.0	0.7	1.0	8.6	16.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	2.9	5.6
	Oil	4.0	5.1	4.5	6.3	5.3	2.5	4.2	5.6	7.0	5.3	2.5	4.2	5.6	7.0
Sweden	Oil	12.1	12.6	9.4	13.2	10.7	4.0	7.9	10.5	13.0	10.7	4.0	7.9	10.5	13.0
Switzerland [3]	Oil	7.2	4.8	4.0	5.0	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	4.2
United Kingdom	Seed	141.1	206.2	122.9	154.9	104.3	17.3	52.8	90.9	160.1	35.5	5.9	18.0	30.9	54.4
	Oil	64.2	58.1	66.1	65.9	49.9	12.55	24.5	35.6	45.6	49.9	12.5	24.5	35.6	45.6
Total	Seed	524.3	628.2	429 8	461.2	320.1	66.9	147.9	265.4	...	108.9	22.6	50.3	90.1	...
	Oil	219.7	213.0	201.6	234.1	179.5	55.5	109.7	167.3	...	179.5	55.5	109.7	167.3	...
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	55.5	86.9	44.9	90.2	63.8	23.5	43.4	59.3	...	21.7	8.0	14.8	20.2	...
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	Oil	4.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	3.9	1.3	1.8	3.2	...	3.9	1.3	1.8	3.2	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	9.2	9.2	13.6	9.2	7.8	0.7	1.7	*2.5	...	7.8	0.7	1.7	*2.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**660**	**795**	**526**	**613**	**425**	**100**	**215**	**360**	...	**145**	**35**	**75**	**120**	...
	Oil	**264**	**272**	**248**	**284**	**220**	**65**	**130**	**195**	...	**220**	**65**	**130**	**195**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**365**	**100**	**205**	**315**	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of linseed: 34% of weight except Canada and United States, 36%. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing : world totals represent estimates of total trade in linseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1959 for the combined linseed and oil.

[1] Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. – [3] 1960 includes soybeans oil.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de lin: 34% du poids sauf pour Canada et Etats-Unis, 36%. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en graines et huile de lin. Pour 1959 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1] Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. – [3] Pour 1960, y compris l'huile de soja.

Table 17. - Palm kernels and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 17. - Palmistes et huile : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.6	1.6	3.6	3.1	2.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	...	2.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	...
Netherlands	Oil	6.5	4.3	10.6	23.4	17.7	3.1	6.6	14.3	18.3	17.7	3.1	6.6	14.3	18.3
United Kingdom	Oil	3.1	8.8	4.2	12.2	9.6	1.9	4.9	5.3	8.7	9.6	1.9	4.9	5.3	8.7
Total		*10.2*	*14.7*	*18.4*	*38.7*	*29.8*	*5.2*	*11.9*	*20.8*	...	*29.8*	*5.2*	*11.9*	*20.8*	...
ASIA															
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Kernels	14.0	16.5	22.3	21.2	14.9	5.9	11.5	19.0	...	6.9	2.7	5.3	8.7	...
Indonesia	Kernels	40.0	40.3	35.5	32.7	19.6	5.0	10.2	*21.9	...	9.0	2.3	4.7	*10.1	...
Total		*54.0*	*56.8*	*57.8*	*53.9*	*34.5*	*10.9*	*21.7*	*40.9*	...	*15.9*	*5.0*	*10.0*	*18.8*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	9.4	12.6	13.7	7.5	4.4	1.5	2.5	4.6	...	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.1	...
Cameroun	Kernels	16.4	13.9	13.0	22.6	18.5	3.6	7.6	11.9	...	8.5	1.7	3.5	5.5	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Kernels	35.2	30.4	37.7	39.3	30.7	*6.1	*13.2	*15.0	...	14.1	*2.8	*6.1	*6.9	...
	Oil	44.2	54.5	57.2	60.1	42.9	*15.1	*29.9	*40.0	...	42.9	*15.1	*29.9	*40.0	...
Former French Equatorial Africa	Kernels	8.0	7.2	7.9	7.0	5.4	*2.0	3.9	*6.2	...	2.5	*0.9	1.8	*2.9	...
Central African Rep.[1]	Kernels	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo Rep.[1]	Kernels	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.2	*4.5	*1.5	*3.0	*4.5	...	*2.1	*0.7	*1.4	*2.1	...
Former French West Africa															
Dahomey	Kernels	49.9	44.7	60.0	43.8	*32.9	*20.0	*39.7	*54.9	...	*15.1	*9.2	*18.3	*25.3	...
Ivory Coast	Kernels	12.9	10.5	17.3	14.6	10.4	3.0	8.3	*11.7	...	4.8	1.4	3.8	*5.4	...
Ghana	Kernels	11.7	7.1	8.1	2.9	2.4	0.1	1.4	*2.0	...	1.1	—	0.6	*0.9	...
Guinea	Kernels	21.9	20.5	19.4	*21.2	*16.0	7.7	*10.0	*16.0	...	*7.4	3.5	*4.6	*7.4	...
Liberia	Kernels	10.0	10.6	11.1	19.3	*14.5	*3.0	*5.5	*8.0	...	*6.7	*1.4	*2.5	*3.7	...
Nigeria	Kernels	458.3	412.7	448.3	437.3	365.7	87.2	219.5	337.9	...	168.2	40.1	101.0	155.0	...
Sierra Leone	Kernels	58.6	53.8	55.5	58.5	45.6	10.8	27.7	*16.6	...	21.0	5.0	12.7	*7.6	...
Togo	Kernels	11.6	7.3	12.1	8.1	6.5	2.9	9.4	12.2	...	3.0	1.3	4.3	5.6	...
Total	*Kernels*	*703.9*	*631.3*	*704.1*	*689.1*	*553.0*	*147.9*	*348.7*	*496.1*	...	*254.4*	*68.0*	*160.4*	*228.3*	...
	Oil	*44.2*	*54.5*	*57.2*	*60.1*	*42.9*	*15.1*	*29.9*	*40.0*	...	*42.9*	*15.1*	*29.9*	*40.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Kernels**	**790**	**713**	**794**	**755**	**595**	**160**	**375**	**545**	...	**275**	**75**	**175**	**250**	...
	Oil	**60**	**76**	**82**	**108**	**80**	**25**	**45**	**65**	...	**80**	**25**	**45**	**65**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**355**	**100**	**220**	**315**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	...	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Kernels	21.7	13.3	29.9	30.4	23.4	5.5	15.1	20.4	...	10.8	2.5	6.9	9.4	...
	Oil	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	...	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	...
Denmark	Kernels	26.6	13.2	26.0	22.3	20.2	3.7	8.6	11.0	16.6	9.3	1.7	4.0	5.1	7.6
France	Kernels	121.3	111.2	108.1	81.9	65.7	22.1	46.5	78.0	...	30.2	10.2	21.4	35.9	...
Germany, Western	Kernels	104.7	81.0	115.8	132.8	108.4	27.0	66.8	118.9	...	49.9	12.4	30.7	54.7	...
	Oil	11.0	13.8	18.9	23.2	18.7	3.7	7.7	9.8	...	18.7	3.7	7.7	9.8	...
Netherlands	Kernels	118.2	104.2	133.7	155.8	132.6	23.7	54.9	93.6	121.9	61.0	10.9	25.3	43.1	56.1
	Oil	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Portugal	Kernels	23.3	27.0	27.6	24.1	15.7	2.5	5.2	14.1	17.2	7.2	1.2	2.4	6.5	7.9
United Kingdom	Kernels	306.7	331.4	277.7	237.6	187.0	57.2	122.3	185.0	241.2	86.0	26.3	56.3	85.1	111.0
Total	*Kernels*	*722.5*	*681.3*	*718.8*	*684.9*	*553.0*	*141.7*	*319.4*	*521.0*	...	*254.4*	*65.2*	*147.0*	*239.8*	...
	Oil	*16.3*	*18.6*	*25.1*	*30.5*	*23.6*	*4.5*	*9.0*	*11.2*	...	*23.6*	*4.5*	*9.0*	*11.2*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Oil[2]	18.5	22.6	23.3	32.2	20.7	8.8	19.5	30.7	...	20.7	8.8	19.5	30.7	...
ASIA															
Japan	Kernels	27.3	27.7	32.2	33.8	26.7	5.9	17.7	20.7	...	12.3	2.7	8.1	9.5	...
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	Oil	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	...	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Kernels**	**761**	**726**	**775**	**751**	**605**	**155**	**350**	**565**	...	**280**	**70**	**160**	**260**	...
	Oil	**46**	**57**	**60**	**78**	**55**	**15**	**35**	**50**	...	**55**	**15**	**35**	**60**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**335**	**85**	**195**	**310**	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of palm kernels: 46% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm kernels and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1959 for the combined palm kernels and oil.

[1] Not included in totals. — [2] Including babassu oil.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des palmistes: 46% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en palmistes et huile. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 97% des exportations mondiales et 94% des importations mondiales, pour les palmistes et l'huile combinés.

[1] Non compris dans les totaux. — [2] Y compris l'huile de babassou.

Table 18. - Palm oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-60

Tableau 18. - Huile de palme : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.1	8.6	4.5	6.1	...	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.5	4.2	2.0	3.7	5.5
Netherlands	5.2	3.5	5.2	4.7	3.1	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.4	0.9	1.7	2.2
Total	*12.3*	*12.1*	*9.7*	*10.8*	...	*2.8*	*4.6*	*6.0*	*3.8*	*6.1*	*7.6*	*2.9*	*5.4*	*7.7*
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	59.5	61.2	80.9	78.6	...	14.1	31.5	53.9	18.2	36.8	58.7	23.4	42.6	72.0
Indonesia	125.2	128.9	132.3	103.1	...	21.3	49.4	90.1	22.4	44.7	69.1	20.7	46.5	*78.5
Total	*184.7*	*190.1*	*213.2*	*181.7*	...	*35.4*	*80.9*	*144.0*	*40.6*	*81.5*	*127.8*	*44.1*	*89.1*	*150.5*
AFRICA														
Angola	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.7	...	1.7	5.7	8.2	2.3	5.4	7.0	3.3	7.0	11.0
Congo (ex-Belgian)	151.1	154.0	163.0	183.9	...	38.7	76.6	123.4	47.9	92.0	138.6	*49.1	*92.6	*105.0
Former French West Africa														
Dahomey	16.2	10.1	12.4	5.9	...	3.4	7.7	9.9	2.9	*6.3	*6.3	*3.0	*7.3	*9.2
Nigeria	188.2	168.9	173.2	186.6	...	33.7	98.0	147.4	42.4	120.2	158.7	37.5	113.3	159.7
Total	*364.3*	*342.1*	*357.6*	*385.1*	...	*77.5*	*188.0*	*288.9*	*95.5*	*222.0*	*309.0*	*91.9*	*220.2*	*284.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**577**	**560**	**597**	**591**	...	**120**	**280**	**450**	**145**	**315**	**455**	**140**	**320**	**455**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	41.1	40.8	38.1	43.3	...	11.3	20.5	29.4	12.0	21.2	29.9	10.8	22.8	28.1
Denmark	14.8	12.8	9.6	12.2	1.9	3.8	7.2	9.3	2.1	7.2	9.5	—	—	—
France	34.5	30.7	28.8	27.5	...	6.9	14.0	22.8	6.6	15.1	21.0	7.9	16.9	26.5
Germany, Western	67.3	77.7	74.5	70.9	...	20.6	35.2	56.4	15.4	34.3	49.7	19.1	32.0	51 3
Italy	14.0	15.1	19.3	20.6	...	1.2	6.0	11.6	2.1	9.1	14.3	12.2	18.8	24.3
Netherlands	76.5	79.2	86.7	80.0	86.8	23.5	42.5	61.5	29.3	43.7	66.0	25.8	50.5	69.1
Portugal	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.7	15.6	1.1	3.6	7.8	0.7	3.4	7.4	2.7	6.2	11.9
United Kingdom	205.8	193.2	185.2	196.7	176.9	30.9	85.7	143.1	41.0	116.2	163.8	41.5	93.1	146.1
Total	*463.5*	*460.6*	*452.5*	*460.9*	...	*99.3*	*214.7*	*341.9*	*109.2*	*250.2*	*361.6*	*120.0*	*240.3*	*357.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada [1]	16.5	17.8	18.4	14.4	...	3.0	8.6	14.3	4.8	7.8	10.2	1.2	3.1	5.2
United States	12.8	8.5	19.5	14.2	...	4.0	6.9	16.2	3.4	7.5	11.6	3.1	9.5	15.8
Total	*29.3*	*26.3*	*37.9*	*28.6*	...	*7.0*	*15.5*	*30.5*	*8.2*	*15.3*	*21.8*	*4.3*	*12.6*	*21.0*
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	3.4	3.6	11.9	8.4	...	0.5	3.5	8.3	1.4	1.9	4.5	0.8	3.8	4.8
India	17.1	18.7	18.6	27.9	...	4.0	9.1	14.5	5.0	11.2	19.8	5.9	16.9	24.6
Japan	25.5	14.1	10.3	17.0	...	1.2	4.0	7.4	3.6	7.7	10.7	2.8	5.1	7.8
Total	*46.0*	*36.4*	*40.8*	*53.3*	...	*5.7*	*16.6*	*30.2*	*10.0*	*20.8*	*35.0*	*9.5*	*25.8*	*37.2*
WORLD TOTAL	**580**	**572**	**590**	**596**	...	**125**	**275**	**445**	**140**	**315**	**460**	**145**	**305**	**455**

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm oil. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1959.

[1] Includes palm-kernel oil.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1] Y compris l'huile de palmiste.

Table 19. - Copra and coconut oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 19. - Coprah et huile de coco : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-IIX	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	4.1	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	...
France	Oil	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.6	0.6	2.8	3.0	...	1.6	0.6	2.8	3.0	...
Germany, Western	Oil	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
Netherlands	Oil	35.8	43.9	38.0	28.1	17.9	11.7	31.8	40.6	53.1	17.9	11.7	31.8	40.6	53.1
Sweden	Oil	6.0	5.9	6.7	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6
Total		*49.7*	*49.5*	*48.0*	*34.1*	*22.5*	*13.5*	*37.2*	*46.6*	...	*22.5*	*13.5*	*37.2*	*46.6*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Oil	4.5	4.6	3.0	3.7	2.7	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.3
ASIA															
Ceylon	Copra	58.7	35.3	28.1	43.3	32.2	5.6	11.4	23.6	...	20.6	3.6	7.3	15.1	...
	Oil	80.8	48.2	40.1	66.5	48.8	8.6	20.0	37.3	...	48.8	8.6	20.0	37.3	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Copra	40.0	118.5	90.1	66.7	47.3	23.4	47.8	81.2	114.8	30.3	15.0	30.6	52.0	73.5
	Oil	106.0	102.8	69.6	39.9	26.4	9.0	19.9	28.7	41.3	26.4	9.0	19.9	28.7	41.3
Hong Kong	Oil	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia[1]	Copra	308.2	311.7	168.5	175.8	124.0	64.8	106.7	*157.8	*205.0	79.4	41.5	68.3	*101.0	*131.2
North Borneo	Copra	60.1	64.7	68.3	60.4	43.1	15.4	38.0	61.6	81.0	27.6	9.9	24.3	39.4	51.8
Philippines[2]	Copra	993.1	976.1	853.5	713.5	464.8	178.7	417.4	*665.3	...	297.5	114.4	267.1	*425.8	...
	Oil	104.6	92.5	83.5	64.6	52.1	11.8	20.4	*41.0	...	52.1	1.18	20.4	*41.0	...
Total	*Copra*	*1 460.1*	*1 506.3*	*1 208.5*	*1 059.7*	*711.4*	*287.9*	*621.3*	*989.5*	...	*455.4*	*184.4*	*397.6*	*633.3*	...
	Oil	*291.8*	*245.1*	*194.3*	*171.3*	*127.6*	*29.5*	*60.4*	*107.1*	...	*127.6*	*29.5*	*60.4*	*107.1*	...
AFRICA															
Mozambique	Copra	41.4	45.5	44.4	37.6	34.2	8.6	21.3	32.2	...	21.9	5.5	13.6	20.6	...
	Oil	6.6	8.4	5.9	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	...	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	...
Zanzibar	Oil	3.6	4.5	3.4	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.9	2.0	2.7
Total	*Copra*	*41.4*	*45.5*	*44.4*	*37.6*	*34.2*	*8.6*	*21.3*	*32.2*	...	*21.9*	*5.5*	*13.6*	*20.6*	...
	Oil	*10.2*	*12.9*	*9.3*	*4.4*	*3.2*	*1.1*	*2.1*	*3.4*	...	*3.2*	*1.1*	*2.1*	*3.4*	...
OCEANIA															
Fiji	Copra	4.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.5	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.6
	Oil	23.1	25.5	22.1	15.2	12.8	4.1	8.2	15.9	18.3	12.8	4.1	8.2	15.9	18.3
French Polynesia	Copra	20.0	21.5	17.4	19.6	14.5	5.2	10.6	15.8	23.9	9.3	3.3	6.8	10.1	15.3
New Guinea (Austral. Adm.)[3]	Copra	63.2	62.1	56.7	54.3	31.8	*13.2	26.4	*42.0	57.5	20.4	*8.4	16.9	26.9	36.8
	Oil	10.5	11.6	23.7	26.8	16.5	*4.3	8.6	*13.0	18.1	16.5	4.3	8.6	*13.0	18.1
New Hebrides	Copra	27.8	33.8	33.5	35.1	28.3	5.6	11.4	18.0	23.8	18.1	3.6	7.3	11.5	15.2
Tonga	Copra	19.1	27.8	14.0	15.3	12.6	4.4	6.8	12.8	16.3	8.1	2.8	4.4	8.2	10.4
Total	*Copra*	*134.2*	*147.3*	*122.3*	*124.4*	*87.2*	*28.5*	*55.4*	*89.7*	*124.0*	*55.9*	*18.2*	*35.5*	*57.4*	*79.3*
	Oil	*33.6*	*37.1*	*45.8*	*42.0*	*29.3*	*8.4*	*16.8*	*28.9*	*36.4*	*29.3*	*8.4*	*16.8*	*28.9*	*36.4*
WORLD TOTAL	**Copra**	**1 764**	**1 802**	**1 494**	**1 340**	**915**	**355**	**765**	**1 220**	...	**585**	**250**	**475**	**780**	...
	Oil	**400**	**374**	**314**	**258**	**185**	**55**	**120**	**190**	...	**185**	**55**	**120**	**190**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**770**	**305**	**595**	**970**	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Copra and coconut oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60 (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Coprah et huile de coco : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.1	0.9	0.5	5.6	4.1	1.3	1.9	3.7	...	4.1	1.3	1.9	3.7	—
Belgium-Luxembourg	Copra	32.9	44.5	18.9	10.7	7.6	6.5	11.5	20.1	...	4.9	4.2	7.4	12.9	—
	Oil	5.5	4.7	5.9	3.2	1.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	...	1.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	—
Denmark	Copra	53.6	66.5	33.1	36.4	22.9	10.2	19.9	31.8	43.5	14.7	6.5	12.7	20.4	27.8
Finland	Oil	8.5	13.5	7.2	4.5	3.8	0.7	2.1	2.2	...	3.8	0.7	2.1	2.2	...
France	Copra	90.6	105.3	95.7	76.1	53.5	28.3	48.6	64.7	86.2	34.2	18.1	31.1	41.4	55.2
Germany, Western	Copra	298.5	336.9	248.7	163.2	124.8	65.6	115.6	156.8	249.8	79.9	42.0	74.0	100.4	159.9
	Oil	53.8	38.9	28.6	31.8	19.1	13.7	21.8	30.9	40.1	19.1	13.7	21.8	30.9	40.1
Ireland	Copra	5.9	7.1	6.3	3.3	2.7	1.0	2.0	2.8	...	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.8	...
Italy	Copra	9.8	17.0	14.8	12.8	8.9	4.4	11.4	16.1	21.8	5.7	2.8	7.3	10.3	14.0
	Oil [3]	29.1	27.1	24.8	20.7	15.8	9.3	15.8	23.9	33.9	15.8	9.3	15.8	23.9	33.9
Netherlands	Copra	138.1	180.0	96.1	59.0	33.9	41.2	78.8	100.4	148.7	21.7	26.4	50.4	64.3	95.2
Norway	Copra	38.1	42.8	30.0	21.4	15.0	5.0	11.4	16.3	25.9	9.6	3.6	7.3	10.4	16.6
Poland	Oil	5.4	6.0	3.3	6.1	6.1	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	6.1	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Sweden	Copra	76.5	74.4	66.5	62.4	47.2	25.4	37.3	49.9	68.4	30.2	16.3	23.9	31.9	43.8
Switzerland	Copra	25.5	23.8	20.9	13.1	*6.2	6.8	10.3	22.1	32.2	*4.0	4.4	6.6	14.1	20.6
United Kingdom	Copra	85.3	111.6	93.8	65.7	47.0	16.7	43.1	60.4	76.2	30.1	10.7	27.6	38.7	48.8
	Oil	53.4	52.1	32.9	26.7	18.5	5.7	13.0	18.0	25.3	18.5	5.7	13.0	18.0	25.3
Total	*Copra*	*854.8*	*1 009.9*	*724.8*	*524.1*	*369.7*	*211.8*	*389.9*	*541.4*	...	*236.7*	*135.6*	*249.6*	*346.6*	...
	Oil	*156.8*	*143.2*	*103.2*	*98.6*	*68.8*	*33.5*	*59.9*	*84.7*	...	*68.8*	*33.5*	*59.9*	*84.7*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Copra	11.6	15.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...
	Oil	17.6	14.1	21.2	18.0	13.3	3.1	5.8	9.9	...	13.3	3.1	5.8	9.9	...
United States	Copra	303.0	292.4	272.7	320.1	232.5	63.8	157.2	251.6	353.8	148.8	40.8	100.6	161.0	226.4
	Oil	89.3	83.2	98.3	89.4	67.7	14.1	34.0	49.1	70.8	67.7	14.1	34.0	49.1	70.8
Total	*Copra*	*314.6*	*307.6*	*277.9*	*320.1*	*232.5*	*63.8*	*157.2*	*251.6*	...	*148.8*	*40.8*	*100.6*	*161.0*	...
	Oil	*106.9*	*97.3*	*119.5*	*107.4*	*81.0*	*17.2*	*39.8*	*59.0*	...	*81.0*	*17.2*	*39.8*	*59.0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Colombia	Copra	80.5	64.2	59.6	28.3	6.4	0.6	1.4	...	...	4.1	0.4	0.9	...	...
Venezuela	Copra	23.0	28.7	41.9	48.0	31.0	8.9	...	...	...	19.8	5.7	...	...	...
Total		*103.5*	*92.9*	*101.5*	*76.3*	*37.6*	*9.5*	...	...	...	*23.9*	*6.1*	...	...	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	5.5	19.4	5.3	5.5	4.2	0.8	1.7	3.5	...	4.2	0.8	1.7	3.5	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Copra	123.8	191.4	146.9	94.2	76.1	26.7	54.2	83.4	120.4	48.7	17.1	34.7	53.4	77.1
Hong Kong	Oil	1.6	2.9	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0
India	Copra	87.9	127.3	101.5	91.4	66.0	20.4	40.5	72.2	...	42.2	13.1	25.9	46.2	—
	Oil	19.6	17.5	7.4	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	...	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	—
Japan	Copra	40.7	45.9	47.8	54.7	36.0	16.6	34.6	59.8	...	23.0	10.6	22.1	38.3	—
North Borneo	Copra	43.6	48.9	55.5	46.5	34.4	15.6	32.8	51.4	65.5	22.0	10.0	21.0	32.9	41.9
Pakistan	Oil	4.3	3.2	6.2	4.7	*3.2	2.1	4.2	7.3	...	*3.2	2.1	4.2	7.3	—
Total	*Copra*	*296.0*	*413.5*	*351.7*	*286.8*	*212.5*	*79.3*	*162.1*	*266.8*	...	*135.9*	*50.8*	*103.7*	*170.8*	—
	Oil	*31.0*	*43.0*	*20.8*	*13.9*	*10.7*	*4.1*	*7.3*	*12.4*	...	*10.7*	*4.1*	*7.3*	*12.4*	—
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	Oil	9.0	7.9	7.3	4.9	3.5	1.6	3.2	5.4	...	3.5	1.6	3.2	5.4	—
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Oil	7.5	5.2	5.3	1.8	1.5	...	1.6	2.0	...	1.5	...	1.6	2.0	—
Total		*16.5*	*13.1*	*12.6*	*6.7*	*5.0*	...	*4.8*	*7.4*	...	*5.0*	...	*4.8*	*7.4*	—
OCEANIA															
Australia	Copra	36.0	43.1	36.0	32.7	25.1	6.5	14.6	*24.0	33.0	16.1	4.2	9.3	*15.4	21.1
WORLD TOTAL	**Copra**	**1 711**	**1 955**	**1 556**	**1 293**	**915**	**385**	**775**	**1 165**	—	**585**	**245**	**495**	**745**	—
	Oil	**377**	**378**	**308**	**271**	**200**	**70**	**135**	**195**	—	**200**	**70**	**135**	**195**	—
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**785**	**315**	**630**	**940**	—

NOTE: Oil equivalent of copra: 64% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in copra and coconut oil. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and imports in 1959 for copra and coconut oil combined.

[1] Includes unrecorded shipments to North Borneo and Federation of Malaya and Singapore. — [2] Includes unrecorded shipments to North Borneo. — [3] For 1955-56, fiscal year ending 30 June; starting with 1957, calendar year. — [4] Includes palm-kernel oil and shea-seed oil.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile du coprah: 64% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en coprah et huile de coco. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations et des importations mondiales pour le coprah et l'huile de coco combinés.

[1] Y compris les expéditions clandestines à destination du Bornéo du Nord et de la Fédération de Malaisie et de Singapour. — [2] Y compris les expéditions clandestines à destination du Bornéo du Nord. — [3] Pour 1955-56, année fiscale finissant le 30 juin; à partir de 1957, année civile. — [4] Y compris l'huile de palmiste et d'illipé.

Table 20. - Cottonseed and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 20. - Graines et huile de coton : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960				1959	1960			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...
Netherlands	Oil	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	*Oil*	*2.0*	*0.7*	*0.1*	*1.7*	*1.7*	—	*0.1*	*0.1*	...	*1.7*	—	*0.1*	*0.1*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Nicaragua	Seed	55.4	67.1	70.0	76.4	76.1	7.9	*40.6	...	...	11.8	1.2	*6.3	...	...
United States [1]	Seed	12.8	9.9	5.6	4.8	3.7	4.1	5.9	6.2	...	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	...
	Oil (a)	230.0	169.1	63.1	215.3	149.5	80.0	115.7	141.3	...	149.5	80.0	115.7	141.3	...
	Oil (b)	51.2	17.7	9.9	19.9	16.7	4.4	8.6	25.8	...	16.7	4.4	8.6	25.8	...
Total	*Seed*	*68.2*	*77.0*	*75.6*	*81.2*	*79.8*	*12.0*	*46.5*	...	...	*12.4*	*1.8*	*7.2*	...	...
	Oil	*281.2*	*186.8*	*73.0*	*235.2*	*166.2*	*84.4*	*124.3*	*167.1*	...	*166.2*	*84.4*	*124.3*	*167.1*	...
ASIA															
Thailand	Seed	5.0	4.9	6.3	7.3	6.7	2.8	4.1	5.5	...	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	Seed	41.2	55.9	41.8	43.6	28.7	24.5	29.9	30.2	...	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.7	...
	Oil	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	...	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	...
Total	*Seed*	*46.2*	*60.8*	*48.1*	*50.9*	*35.4*	*27.3*	*34.0*	*35.7*	...	*5.4*	*4.2*	*5.2*	*5.6*	...
	Oil	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.1*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*1.5*	...	*1.1*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*1.5*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Seed	8.9	12.6	3.0	3.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.6	...	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	6.5	5.8	5.1	5.3	3.5	*1.1	*2.0	*2.5	...	3.5	*1.1	*2.0	*2.5	...
Nigeria	Seed	37.9	29.8	61.3	45.9	42.2	4.6	22.3	38.0	...	6.5	0.7	3.5	5.9	...
Sudan	Seed	151.9	186.8	53.4	159.8	146.1	11.0	51.7	*82.3	...	22.6	1.7	8.0	*12.8	...
	Oil	4.0	5.8	1.5	4.9	3.3	0.4	1.2	*2.2	...	3.3	0.4	1.2	*2.2	...
Tanganyika	Seed	4.1	8.5	7.6	5.1	2.8	3.7	5.3	5.4	...	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	...
Uganda	Seed	14.8	1.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Oil	4.5	5.7	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	...	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	...
Total	*Seed*	*218.4*	*239.2*	*125.8*	*214.2*	*192.5*	*20.4*	*82.9*	*129.3*	...	*29.7*	*3.2*	*12.9*	*20.1*	...
	Oil	*15.1*	*16.8*	*8.2*	*11.8*	*7.5*	*2.5*	*4.4*	*6.2*	...	*7.5*	*2.5*	*4.4*	*6.2*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**393**	**408**	**306**	**392**	**350**	**70**	**185**	**265**	...	**55**	**10**	**30**	**40**	...
	Oil	**331**	**231**	**119**	**281**	**200**	**100**	**145**	**195**	...	**200**	**100**	**145**	**195**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**255**	**110**	**175**	**235**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	3.5	5.8	4.3	3.9	2.5	3.3	5.4	9.8	...	2.5	3.3	5.4	9.8	...
Germany, Western	Seed	47.5	42.1	25.3	31.1	30.7	—	—	—	...	4.8	—	—	—	...
	Oil	96.9	118.9	49.6	106.5	74.9	40.9	72.3	89.6	...	74.9	40.9	72.3	89.6	...
Greece	Seed	7.7	24.0	25.8	33.6	29.4	—	11.5	35.0	...	4.6	—	1.8	5.4	...
Ireland	Oil	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6	...	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6	...
Italy	Seed	0.3	2.9	—	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	...	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	Oil	5.6	6.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	...	—	—	—	0.1	...
Netherlands	Oil	4.0	7.9	1.7	7.6	5.0	4.1	6.6	7.8	9.5	5.0	4.1	6.6	7.8	9.5
Poland	Oil	1.0	1.5	3.8	8.2	4.5	3.4	5.3	6.6	6.6	4.5	3.4	5.3	6.6	6.6
United Kingdom	Seed	123.7	121.7	104.1	152.3	131.4	27.5	75.8	115.0	139.6	20.4	4.3	11.7	17.8	21.6
	Oil	4.9	5.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	4.8	7.1	9.0	11.7	1.0	4.8	7.1	9.0	11.7
Total	*Seed*	*179.2*	*190.7*	*155.2*	*220.8*	*195.3*	*28.0*	*87.9*	*150.6*	...	*30.4*	*4.4*	*13.6*	*23.3*	...
	Oil	*118.8*	*148.0*	*63.9*	*130.1*	*89.6*	*57.0*	*97.9*	*124.5*	...	*89.6*	*57.0*	*97.9*	*124.5*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	15.1	13.7	11.6	16.9	10.7	5.1	11.0	14.5	..	10.7	5.1	11.0	14.5	—
Mexico [2]	Seed	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
ASIA															
Cyprus	Oil	1.0	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4
Hong Kong	Oil	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	...	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	...
Japan	Seed	65.7	44.2	81.4	117.4	99.6	5.4	42.3	65.4	...	15.4	0.8	6.6	10.1	...
	Oil	2.1	3.2	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.3	2.5	3.6	...	0.6	1.3	2.5	3.6	...
Turkey	Oil	—	13.8	19.9	40.2	26.4	13.4	18.0	20.4	..	—	13.4	18.0	20.4	...
Total	*Seed*	*65.7*	*44.2*	*81.4*	*117.4*	*99.0*	*5.4*	*42.3*	*65.4*	...	*15.4*	*0.8*	*6.6*	*10.1*	...
	Oil	*3.8*	*17.8*	*24.9*	*43.1*	*27.4*	*15.4*	*22.3*	*26.6*	...	*1.0*	*15.4*	*22.3*	*26.6*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco [3]	Oil	11.5	2.3	0.5	5.0	3.0	7.0	8.3	9.7	...	3.0	7.0	8.3	9.7	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Seed	33.7	31.6	4.8	10.6	7.8	—	—	—	...	1.2	—	—	—	...
	Oil	10.0	22.5	11.5	6.4	5.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	...	5.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	...
Total	*Seed*	*33.7*	*31.6*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*7.8*	—	—	—	...	*1.2*	—	—	—	...
	Oil	*21.5*	*24.8*	*12.0*	*11.4*	*8.9*	*7.5*	*8.9*	*10.8*	...	*8.9*	*7.5*	*8.9*	*10.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**338**	**324**	**310**	**408**	**355**	**40**	**155**	**255**	...	**55**	**5**	**25**	**40**	...
	Oil	**317**	**239**	**138**	**246**	**165**	**105**	**170**	**215**	...	**165**	**105**	**170**	**215**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**220**	**110**	**195**	**255**	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of cottonseed: 15.5% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cottonseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 89% of world exports and 83% of world imports in 1959 for the combined cottonseed and oil.

[1] (a) Cottonseed oil refined but not processed, and cottonseed oil crude; (b) 1954, cottonseed oil deodorized or hydrogenated; afterwards, cottonseed oil refined and further processed. — [2] Excluding imports through free zones (*perímetros libres*). — [3] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de coton: 15,5% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial des graines et de l'huile de coton. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 89% des exportations mondiales et 83% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1] (a) Huile de coton raffinée, mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de coton brute; (b) 1954, huile de coton désodorisée ou hydrogénée; par la suite, huile de coton raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — [2] Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perímetros libres*). — [3] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 21. - Oranges and tangerines: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-60

Tableau 21. - Oranges et mandarines: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	14.9	25.0	22.2	20.8	...	7.7	8.6	8.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	12.2	14.0	14.6
Italy	241.3	235.8	206.0	216.8	...	134.3	156.3	156.4	140.9	165.6	165.7	131.0	166.0	166.7
Spain	378.8	458.6	731.9	784.4	...	398.5	564.4	567.5	373.8	551.8	551.8	443.0	680.8	680.8
Total	*635.0*	*719.4*	*960.1*	*1 022.0*	...	*540.5*	*729.3*	*732.5*	*520.0*	*722.9*	*723.0*	*586.2*	*860.8*	*862.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	24.4	48.9	51.8	27.2	...	22.3	36.5	37.4	7.9	11.9	12.7	4.3	...	...
United States	407.6	326.0	161.2	264.0	...	34.5	88.5	125.1	61.7	154.0	217.9	73.8	133.3	181.1
Total	*432.0*	*374.8*	*213.0*	*291.2*	...	*56.8*	*125.0*	*162.5*	*69.6*	*165.9*	*230.6*	*78.1*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	42.9	45.8	73.2	111.5	...	1.1	49.4	72.6	1.6	72.0	111.2	...	50 5	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	31.5	28.5	33.2	32.4	23 9	19.7	24.4	24.4	11.8	19.3	19.7	11.7	19.6	20.9
Israel	246.2	264.4	265.6	308.9	...	196.3	224.8	225.0	227.4	284.4	284.5	237.0	301.7	301.7
Lebanon	41.2	44.0	48.3	57.2	...	27.7	31.9	32.0	28.3	41.5	41.6	...	47.3	...
Total	*318.9*	*336.9*	*347.1*	*398.5*	...	*243.7*	*281.1*	*281.4*	*267.5*	*345 2*	*345.8*	...	*368.6*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	183.8	274.4	208.9	225.3	...	129.4	153.8	153.9	116.2	140.7	140.7	115.4	154.2	154.4
Morocco [1]	142.9	221.5	239.3	258.7	...	*90.2	*170.6	*172.4	83.9	181.9	186.9	105.1	211.0	211.8
Tunisia	29.4	23.3	32.2	36.1	...	22.5	27.7	27.7	23.2	33.0	33 0	21.2	26.7	26.7
Union of South Africa	197.5	227.9	198.2	204.1	...	0.2	72.3	177.8	0.1	75.4	192.2	*0.2	267.3	441.7
Total	*553.6*	*747.1*	*678.6*	*724.2*	...	*242.3*	*424.4*	*531.8*	*223.4*	*431.0*	*552.8*	*241.9*	*659.2*	*834.6*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 130**	**2 372**	**2 464**	**272.0**	...	**1 175**	**1 745**	**1 930**	**1 155**	**1 855**	**2 055**	**1 265**	**2 225**	**2 415**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	37.2	48.8	61.8	56.9	...	41.8	50.0	50.5	29.0	41.0	41.8	36.7	50.6	51.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	96.4	108.0	103.8	114.5	...	41.0	67.3	83.1	39.5	68.5	85.0	48.9	80.1	98.0
Denmark	28.0	22.7	28.4	31.6	35.5	13.0	19.5	21.9	12.5	19.5	22.5	17.1	23.1	26.1
France	496.8	589.7	603.3	611.8	...	309.9	477.1	494.4	256.1	419.4	457.7	278.1	446.7	483.1
Germany, Western	387.5	421.6	574.0	603.4	...	287.5	425.0	464.0	240.7	399.1	452.6	311.8	503.9	559.7
Ireland	10.9	13.0	12.8	15.9	...	5.3	7.9	10.7	6.2	9.6	12.8	5.2	8.3	11.8
Netherlands	109.8	141.0	137.9	156.4	185.9	63.1	93.5	116.8	60.6	100.5	122.8	72.2	115.2	148.4
Norway	45.5	46.8	45.2	43.0	...	21.6	33.1	39.3	19.1	30.8	36.6	20.0	32.9	38.8
Sweden	81.3	79.8	84.2	88.1	90.8	43.1	62.3	68.4	46.6	65.5	71.8	49.9	68.6	73.4
Switzerland	55.5	60.7	67.4	63.4	73.6	35.1	51.1	52.6	27.2	41.4	43.9	33.8	49.5	52.2
United Kingdom	336.6	379.1	345.7	415.1	430.7	133.3	208.2	269.5	139.9	258 8	208.2	163.4	264.4	342.3
Total	*1 685.5*	*1 911.2*	*2 064.5*	*2 200.1*	...	*994.7*	*1 495.0*	*1 671.7*	*877.4*	*1 454.1*	*1 676.3*	*1 037.1*	*1 643.3*	*1 885.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	190.5	188.4	167.8	203.6	...	47.5	87.2	118.2	50.0	102.4	141.9	51.8	99.6	136.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	10.1	0.3	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	18.7	20.2	18.8	17.4	...	10.4	13.0	16.1	8.0	11.1	14.5	7.6	11.2	14.1
Hong Kong	27.1	31.0	24.8	32.5	...	11.3	13.9	16.7	12.3	17.7	23.5	12.7	18.5	26.6
United Arab Rep.: Syria	27.0	29.7	30.3	40.5	...	16.3	18.5	18.6	22.4	31.0	31.1	23.3	30.7	30.7
Total	*72.8*	*80.9*	*73.9*	*90.4*	...	*38.0*	*45.4*	*51.4*	*42.7*	*59.8*	*69.1*	*43.6*	*60.4*	*71.4*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 154**	**2 408**	**2 577**	**2 774**	...	**1 205**	**1 820**	**2 060**	**1 080**	**1 800**	**2 100**	**1 260**	**2 005**	**2 330**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1959.

[1]Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1]Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 22. - Lemons and limes: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-60

Tableau 22. - Citrons et limes: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-60

Country / Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	16.5	13.5	15.2	30.1	...	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	11.5	11.6	12.3	14.2*	14.7
Italy	180.8	214.1	179.3	241.8	...	53.1	90.1	112.9	73.5	138.3	175.8	60.8	114.7	148.4
Spain	8.5	11.2	37.9	48.8	...	6.7	18.3	24.2	5.0	26.4	36.4	14.9	39.8	47.9
Total	*205.8*	*238.8*	*232.4*	*320.7*	...	*67.8*	*117.3*	*146.0*	*87.2*	*176.2*	*223.8*	*88.0*	*168.7*	*211.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	...	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	...	...
United States	67.7	77.1	112.7	68.8	...	31.6	71.9	100.8	10.9	39.5	58.9	20.9	55.9	73.2
Total	*70.0*	*78.4*	*113.8*	*69.9*	...	*31.7*	*72.6*	*101.9*	*11.1*	*40.0*	*59.7*	*21.0*	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	4.7	5.7	5.1	5.1	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.9
Israel	6.3	5.7	6.4	8.5	...	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Lebanon	7.2	9.4	7.6	10.9	...	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.3	9.3	10.0	...	12.4	...
Turkey	4.7	1.4	5.8	2.0	...	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.7
Total	*22.9*	*22.2*	*24.9*	*26.4*	...	*14.1*	*15.0*	*15.9*	*16.0*	*19.6*	*20.5*	*20.0*	*23.1*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.5	...	2.7	4.3	4.7	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.8	4.0
Morocco[1]	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.8	...	1.8	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.7
Tunisia	6.4	8.5	6.7	4.2	...	1.4	3.4	4.9	0.8	1.3	3.0	1.4	2.8	3.6
Total	*14.5*	*17.2*	*15.3*	*12.5*	...	*5.9*	*10.3*	*12.3*	*3.6*	*6.2*	*8.4*	*5.5*	*8.7*	*10.3*
WORLD TOTAL	**325**	**370**	**405**	**443**	...	**125**	**225**	**290**	**120**	**250**	**320**	**140**	**265**	**330**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	14.1	17.3	16.6	19.3	...	4.6	9.2	12.5	5.0	10.2	14.5	—	11.8	14.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.0	12.5	12.4	13.1	...	3.6	6.4	9.5	3.5	6.6	9.5	4.2	7.1	9.7
Denmark	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.7	7.6	1.2	2.4	3.5	1.5	3.0	4.3	1.4	3.0	4.1
France	46.4	51.3	49.5	64.4	...	11.2	25.4	36.5	14.9	33.0	49.4	16.8	34.3	45.8
Germany, Western	85.3	102.8	96.1	117.4	...	24.5	51.7	70.4	25.1	60.0	90.2	30.0	62.2	84.0
Hungary	2.8	9.3	10.8	13.0	12.6	3.3	6.3	8.7	3.7	7.6	10.1	3.5	7.8	10.3
Netherlands	5.3	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.6	2.5	3.8	5.2	2.5	4.3	6.1	2.8	4.5	5.9
Poland	10.0	16.1	21.4	28.0	22.2	8.5	12.8	14.6	9.9	15.6	16.9	5.9	12.2	12.2
Sweden	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.8	1.3	2.4	3.3	1.3	2.5	3.6	1.5	2.6	3.6
Switzerland	12.2	13.6	13.1	15.3	15.4	*3.3	*6.6	*9.8	*3.8	*7.6	*11.5	4.3	8.8	11.8
United Kingdom	28.0	32.0	31.5	34.8	34.2	9.2	16.1	22.6	11.4	18.7	26.1	11.6	20.1	25.9
Yugoslavia	4.8	4.9	6.4	9.7	...	2.5	3.9	5.4	3.3	5.7	7.5	5.0	7.8	11.1
Total	*227.2*	*276.8*	*274.4*	*333.4*	...	*75.7*	*147.0*	*202.0*	*85.9*	*174.8*	*249.7*	*87.0*	*182.2*	*239.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	14.1	15.0	14.3	15.7	...	3.5	6.9	11.1	3.4	7.7	12.3	3.5	7.4	11.5
United States	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	...	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	2.1
Total	*15.9*	*16.4*	*16.6*	*17.5*	...	*3.7*	*8.1*	*13.2*	*3.7*	*8.8*	*14.0*	*3.8*	*8.8*	*13.6*
ASIA														
Japan	1.1	3.5	3.2	2.5	...	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	2.2
United Arab Rep.: Syria	2.3	2.7	3.5	5.3	...	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.8	4.5	1.9	4.2	5.1
Total	*3.4*	*6.2*	*6.7*	*7.8*	...	*2.8*	*3.4*	*4.9*	*2.4*	*4.7*	*5.9*	*2.4*	*5.6*	*7.3*
WORLD TOTAL	**299**	**356**	**373**	**439**	...	**105**	**200**	**275**	**115**	**230**	**330**	**115**	**240**	**320**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1959.

[1]Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales.

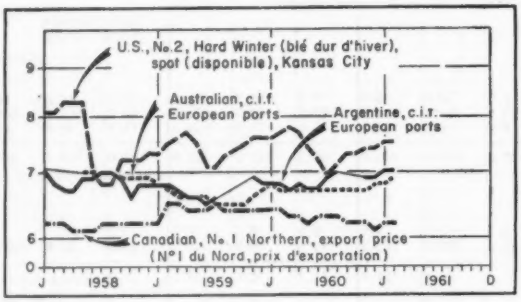
[1]Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Price series of international significance (in U.S. cents per kilogram)

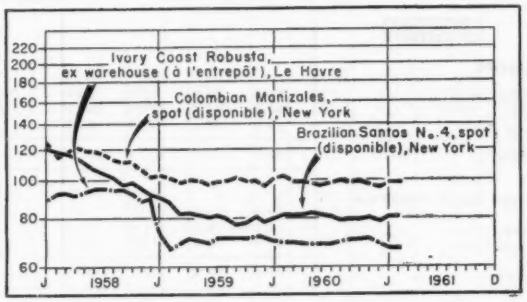
Séries de prix d'intérêt international (en cents U.S. le kilogramme)

1958-61

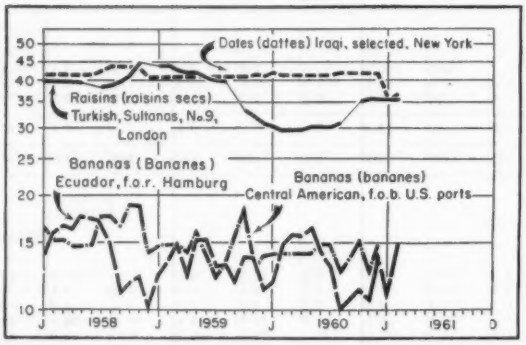
WHEAT - FROMENT


U.S., No. 2, Hard Winter (blé dur d'hiver), spot (disponible), Kansas City
Australian, c.i.f. European ports
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports
Canadian, No. 1 Northern, export price (N° 1 du Nord, prix d'exportation)
9
8
7
6
0
J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 J 1961 D

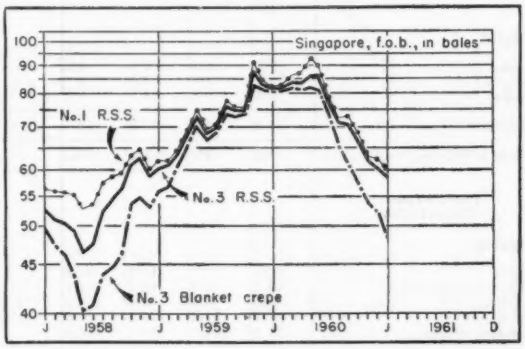
COFFEE - CAFÉ



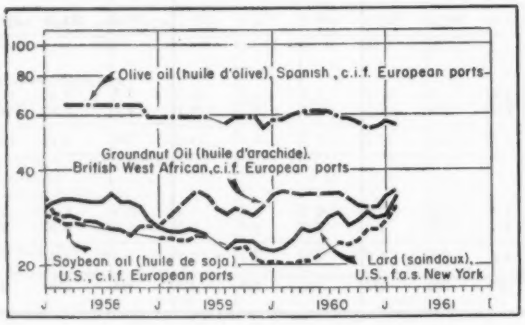
FRUIT - FRUITS



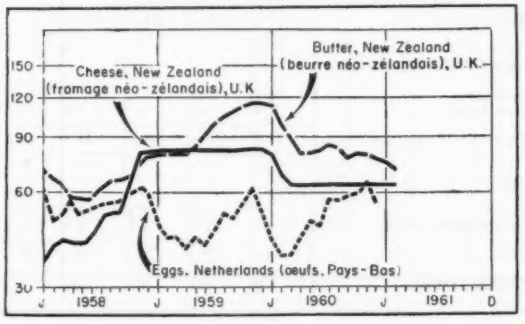
RUBBER - CAOUTCHOUC



FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES


Olive oil (huile d'olive), Spanish, c.i.f. European ports
Groundnut Oil (huile d'arachide), British West African, c.i.f. European ports
Soybean oil (huile de soja), U.S., c.i.f. European ports
Lard (saindoux), U.S., f.a.s. New York
100
80
60
40
20
J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 J 1961

DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 23 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 23 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960										1961	
		Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, (Class II)	Can. $/ 60 lb.	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.67
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine, Up-River	£/2240 lb.	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.9	25.3	—	—	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.4
Australian		24.3	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.9
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.10	2.12	2.10	2.01	1.95	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.05
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg	Can. $/ 56 lb.	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.01	1.06
Barley														
European ports: Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.4	20.7	21.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	18.6	18.9	21.0
Oats														
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price	Can. ¢/ 34 lb.	82	82	83	84	85	85	88	86	85	77	76	76	77
Maize														
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine	£/2240 lb.	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.6
U.S. No. 2, yellow		21.0	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.3	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.6
Sorghum														
European ports: U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.4	18.7	18.1	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.8
Rice[1]														
Thailand: White, 5-7% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£/1000 kg.	43.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	43.5	44.2	51.0	48.5	46.0	44.5	44.5	45.5	48.0
U.S.: Zenith, No. 2, milled, wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.15	7.95	7.72	7.80	7.94	8.15	8.25	8.32
Sugar[2]														
Cuba: Raw, 96°, bagged, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb.	3.02	3.05	3.04	3.05	2.97	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	[3] 3.03	2.97
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bagged, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5.50	5.62	5.67	5.59	5.75	5.98	5.96	6.09	6.01	6.03	5.96	5.93	[4] 5.82
Potatoes														
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	68	68	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality	Sh./56-lb.													
From Netherlands		13.1	13.4	—	—	—	—	11.6	10.2	9.7	12.0	11.1	15.6	14.3
From Egypt	sack	—	20.0	18.7	13.8	16.1	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality London	Pence/lb.	14.5	12.9	14.5	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	13.3	11.2	11.3
Bananas														
Germany, Western: Ecuador, f.o.r., wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1000 kg.	625	660	656	691	605	553	425	453	481	455	581	469	628
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S. $/100 lb.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.75	6.75	6.75	5.75	6.25	7.00	5.75	6.75	...	...
Oranges														
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:	Marks													
South African	34-kg. case	—	—	—	—	26.0	21.6	23.1	27.2	27.0	20.3	—	—	—
Spanish	35-kg. case	26.4	24.8	24.4	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	20.3	23.2	22.2
U.K.: Auction price, London:	Sh./													
Israeli	39-kg. case	48.8	44.9	46.7	[5] 42.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.9	46.4	50.8
South African	30-kg. case	—	—	—	—	48.9	33.0	40.5	39.2	42.3	31.1	30.5	—	—
Lemons														
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	24.2	24.5	29.7	26.1	28.2	22.4	27.1	43.4	34.2	26.3	25.7	23.7	26.2

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960											1961	
		Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Auction price, London:														
Israeli	Sh./	43.7	43.0	44.9	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	54.4	63.4	48.8	49.9
South African	40-kg. case	—	—	—	—	[6]36.9	—	[6]39.0	—	[6]32.0	—	—	—	—
Apples														
Germany, Western: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	73	76	80	84	86	86	—	57	54	70	—	59	83
Raisins														
U.K.: Sultanas London:														
Australian, 5-Crown, ex wharf	Sh./112 lb.	116	123	123	120	116	124	132	136	141	143	144	144	146
Turkish, No. 9, spot		108	108	108	110	109	109	112	—	126	128	128	130	133
Dates														
U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, 60's [7], New York	U.S.¢/lb.	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0
Soybeans														
European ports [8]: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.4	32.3	32.8	33.7	37.2	41.4
Groundnuts														
European ports [8]: Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	77.2	75.0	75.2	75.4	74.4	74.1	72.8	68.2	66.1	63.1	62.0	69.5	75.0
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£/2240 lb.	55.8	55.2	55.9	55.2	52.9	51.4	53.9	51.2	49.7	48.0	47.8	49.4	51.6
Copra														
European ports [8]: Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2240 lb.	252	240	217	209	192	192	191	176	176	182	171	172	177
Olive oil														
European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£/1000 kg.	206.2	212.5	218.4	220.0	220.0	217.5	210.0	207.5	201.9	193.0	198.1	202.5	200.0
Soybean oil														
European ports: U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2240 lb.	204	204	209	212	220	—	241	235	242	262	263	285	308
Groundnut oil														
European ports: British West African [9], 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	123.9	122.6	120.8	121.5	121.2	121.8	121.8	117.1	112.3	110.0	109.3	120.0	126.8
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Argentine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	90.5	93.2	94.6	97.7	97.8	94.6	95.8	95.7	94.6	89.2	87.1	90.6	98.2
Coconut oil														
European ports: Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	132.0	127.6	120.4	115.0	99.1	101.1	99.6	94.2	92.6	94.1	90.4	92.2	94.3
Palm oil														
European ports: Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	83.2	81.5	81.5	81.5	79.6	80.3	81.8	81.2	80.5	80.4	81.0	80.8	82.9
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 56% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb.	33.9	33.8	34.8	35.8	36.4	37.2	37.8	37.0	35.8	34.5	33.5	33.7	33.1
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre [10]	F. francs/kg.	3.40	3.40	3.38	3.41	3.44	3.41	3.45	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.34
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S. ¢/lb.	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.0	36.5	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.5	37.2
Colombian Manizales	U.S. ¢/lb.	46.0	45.1	45.2	44.7	44.4	44.6	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.4	43.8	44.5	44.6
Cocoa beans														
European ports: Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	Sh./50 kg.	221	215	218	220	221	223	219	213	215	206	186	175	164
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Ghana	U.S. ¢/lb.	28.7	27.3	28.1	28.6	28.4	28.9	28.0	29.0	29.6	28.1	25.6	23.3	21.8
Bahia	U.S. ¢/lb.	28.2	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3	25.5	23.6	22.2

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960 Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1961 Jan.	Feb.
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price,[11] Colombo	Rupees/lb.	2.00	2.08	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.90	2.23	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.03	2.01	2.06
India: For export, auction price[11] Calcutta	Rupees/lb.	2.13	1.89	—	—	2.26	2.84	2.71	2.62	2.48	2.38	2.29	2.27	2.22
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S. ¢./lb.	61.6	59.8	62.4	59.3	66.1	62.8	57.5	54.2	50.0	53.5	44.4	47.8	46.6
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue-cured, auction price	Pence/lb.	—	—	30.2	33.6	38.6	39.4	38.0	27.8	16.0	—	—	—	—
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price. Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S. ¢./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	55.1	57.9	61.3	60.9	57.0	58.5	—	—
	U.S. ¢./lb.	69.2	69.7	67.6	69.9	69.9	67.1	69.4	66.9	59.0	66.1	69.0	...	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Texas Middling 15/16"	Pence/lb.	21.8	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.0	23.4
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good	Pence/lb.	45.0	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	40.7	40.8
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f., at ports.....	£/2240 lb.	245	241	240	240	240	240	244	246	249	252	251	250	250
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb.	113.5	114.0	115.6	144.3	139.6	121.6	123.3	131.1	184.6	198.1	185.5	199.7	[12]207.0
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.0	99.4	102.6	103.0	103.0	102.2	99.0	99.0	[12]101.0
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York.....	U.S. $/lb.	4.40	4.32	4.37	4.44	4.52	4.59	4.80	4.96	4.74	4.69	4.87	5.15	—
Rayon[13]														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	[12]91.4	[12]91.4
Japan: Viscose filament, for export, ex mill	Yen/lb.	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	...	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean: 64's	Pence/lb.	91	93	99	93	92	88	82	82	81	84	83	82	86
50's	Pence/lb.	71	73	75	74	74	68	68	65	65	68	67	67	69
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S. ¢./lb.	81.0	81.2	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	80.6	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	...
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits ¢./lb.	115.1	119.0	120.0	128.9	123.9	109.4	100.1	100.9	95.1	87.2	86.1	83.2	...
No. 3 R.S.S.		113.6	115.6	115.3	118.7	118.8	107.8	99.0	97.9	92.9	85.5	83.6	81.5	...
No. 3 blanket crepe		112.0	113.4	112.0	114.0	112.4	102.5	90.8	84.7	79.5	74.2	72.0	67.3	...
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London: Argentine, hindquarters chilled	Pence/lb.	27.7	29.9	32.6	29.4	27.5	29.1	30.4	31.5	27.6	24.7	25.9	24.8	24.9
Australian, hindquarters frozen	Pence/lb.	—	25.6	26.8	—	—	—	24.2	25.0	25.1	23.4	—	—	—
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	26.1	24.2	24.1	24.4	25.8	26.8	27.2	26.3	25.4	22.6	20.8	23.9	20.8
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	270	254	260	265	271	286	298	298	290	312	320	278	261
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S. ¢./lb.	6.28	6.49	6.70	6.47	6.25	6.50	6.41	6.25	6.12	6.45	6.53	6.90	7.22
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U.S. ¢./lb.	10.2	10.8	11.7	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.3	12.7	12.8	15.0
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports.....	Pence/lb.	18.9	18.9	19.4	17.3	15.2	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.9
U.S.: Native steers, heavy 58 lb. and upward, Chicago.....	U.S. ¢./lb.	13.2	13.8	14.3	14.5	13.8	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.2

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960											1961	
		Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	Sh./112 lb.	358	331	293	293	300	323	318	298	329	336	336	336	336
New Zealand, finest		352	325	290	290	295	310	302	282	290	286	280	269	258
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	250	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
Eggs														
Denmark: Price paid producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	2.38	2.44	2.62	3.12	2.78	3.46	3.94	3.91	3.85	4.16	3.49	3.35	[13] 3.02
Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	144	145	161	185	181	218	214	221	227	244	214	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	Sh./112 lb.	69.3	65.0	69.4	56.8	54.3	58.4	70.5	70.7	76.8	77 9	67.4	69.7	...
Haddock		93.3	71.1	73.1	74.0	68.4	75.4	74.9	77.5	82.9	67 3	63.8	67.5	...
Plaice		102.9	133.3	108.1	135.8	125.0	150.3	141.3	150.8	163.3	151.1	147.0	131.8	...
Herrings		27.4	40.8	38.8	38.2	39.4	30.6	26.7	28.0	48.9	42 7	32.2	43.0	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S. ¢./lb.	24.5	25.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	25.0	24.5	24.5	26.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	28 5
Shrimp [14] frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. ¢./lb.	67.4	68.1	76.7	79.4	80.2	77.8	65.7	69.5	74.1	72.8	70.6	69.6	70.0
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	23.5	23.5	23.5	21.8	22.2	22.2	22.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	[15] 24.0	[16] 24.0
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S. $/case [15]	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.69	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers Los Angeles	U.S. $/case [17]	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	...	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2000 lb.	108	105	103	101	96	92	91	92	93	91	90	90	93
Fish oil														
U.S.: Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. ¢./lb.	7.00	6.95	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6 33
Whale oil														
European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg.	77.3	74.6	7.38	74.2	74.8	72.5	72.6	73.2	72.1	75.7	76.5	75.8	76.0
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 1" × 6"	Can. $/1000 board feet	148.4	149.2	149.2	147.4	147.4	147.4	144.0	152.8	152.8	142.1	142.1	145.7	143.9
Germany, Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria.	DM/cubic meter	150.9	151.2	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.8	152 8	152 8	153.8	154.0	155.4	157.2	157 5
Sweden: 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	1000 Kronor/ standard	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	...	...
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£/standard	75.5	78.8	79.3	76.6	74.9	75.5	74.2	76.5	76.5	77.6	78.7	78.9	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S. $/1000 board feet	83.5	83.2	83.2	82.5	80.4	80.8	80.2	80.1	79.0	78.4	78.7	77.7	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960 Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1961 Jan.	Feb.
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/2000 lb.	128.5	128.2	130.1	132.0	132.1	131.6	129.8	130.2	131.5	131.4	128.2	126.9	126.5
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	29.8	30.6	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.7	30.5	32.6	31.8	32.2	32.0	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/ 1000 kg.	840	849	827	831	828	844	846	865	861	852	864	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/2000 lb.	111.8	111.5	113.1	114.8	115.5	115.1	113.5	113.8	114.9	114.7	114.7	116.5	115.7
Finland: Average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	40.7	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	40 2	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/112 lb.	2.72	2.79	2.77	2.81	2.79	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.79	2 78	2.74	2.75	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	47.6	47.0	47.2	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.0	46.6	45.8	45.5	45 4	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in international trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities:			92			92			91			90		...
Food			88			86			89			88		...
Non food			98			98			94			92		...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	Sh./2240 lb	58.5	56 4	56.2	57.2	50.6	47.0	51.8	52 2	53.4	56.8	55 2	54.2	58.1
From St. Lawrence		45 5	45 9	46 8	45 0	38.1	37.0	39.0	40 6	43.6	46.6	—	45 0	47.1
From Northern Range		45.5	45.2	46.3	47.0	41 6	38.8	42.5	42.1	45.6	47.8	45 9	45.4	49.4
U.K. - General trip charter [15]: Index numbers (1953 = 100).		99	94	98	93	93	92	92	95	91	96	99	...	...
Fertilizers [16]														
Ammonium sulphate: Germany, Western: 21%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. nitrogen	102 8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	89.1	91.1	91.7	92.5	95.7	96 7	98.7	100.7
Superphosphate: U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, wholesale price, London	£/2240 lb.	14.4	14 4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	13 8	13.8	13.8
Muriate of potash: Germany, Western: 40%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. K_2O	28.1	28 1	28.1	24.0	24.8	24 8	25 4	25.9	26.5	27.1	28 2	28.6	28.6

[1] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £ 32 per 2 240 lb. f.o.b. Burma ports from January 1960. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials 42% brokens – [2] The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £ 44.8.10 in 1960 and £ 45.2.0 in 1961. – [3] From this month forward, Caribbean ports (including Brazil) instead of Cuba, No. 8 contract. – [4] Bulk. – [5] Price quoted for 30-kg. case. Average for 39-kg. case is 54.9. – [6] 31-kg. case. – [7] Through July, 60's; August through December, 66's; from January 1961, GAQ 70's. – [8] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam/Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. – [9] From January 1961, Nigerian. – [10] From June through October, Marseille. – [11] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [12] Provisional. – [13] The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2,55 DM per kg. throughout this period; the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier $1^{7}/_{16}$ inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. – [14] Brown shrimp only. – [15] 100 $3^{1}/_{4}$ oz. cans per case. – [16] 48 6½-oz. cans per case. – [17] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were employed in 1951, except U.K. - Elbe/Brest route. – [18] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

[1] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £ 32 les 2 240 lb. f.o.b. ports birmans à partir de janvier 1960. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. – [2] Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £ 44/8/10 en 1960 et de £ 45/2/0 en 1961. – [3] A partir de ce mois, ports des Caraïbes (y compris le Brésil) au lieu de Cuba, contrat N° 8. – [4] En vrac. – [5] Prix coté pour la caisse de 30 kg. La moyenne pour la caisse de 39 kg est de 54,9. – [6] Caisse de 31 kg. – [7] Jusqu'à fin juillet, 60's; à partir d'août jusqu'à fin décembre, 66's; à partir de janvier 1961, GAQ 70's. – [8] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam/Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [9] A partir de janvier 1961, du Nigeria. – [10] A partir de juin jusqu'à fin octobre, Marseille. – [11] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [12] Chiffre provisoire. – [13] Le prix de la fibranne viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, était de 2,55 DM le kg pendant toute la période; le prix de la fibranne viscose « standard » britannique 1½ denier, fibre de $1^{7}/_{16}$ d'inch était de 22,75 pence pendant toute la période. – [14] Crevettes « brown » seulement. – [15] Caisses de 100 boîtes de $3^{1}/_{4}$ oz. – [16] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [17] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles navigait en 1951 la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. – [18] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 24. - Oilseed : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 24. - Oléagineux : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Soybeans - Soja				Groundnuts - Arachides				Cottonseed - Graines de coton			Linseed - Graines de lin		
	European ports		United States		European ports		India	Nigeria	European ports	India	United States	Argentina	Canada	United Kingdom
	I	II	I	II	I	II								
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	£/2240 lb.		Dollars/60 lb.		£/2240 lb.	£/1000 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£/2240 lb.	£/2240 lb.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Dollars/ 2000 lb.	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 56 lb.	£/2240 lb.
1950	34.7	40.3	[1]2.47	[1]2.61	...	58.8	[1]32.7	[1]21.2	...	13.5	[1]86.6	[1]41	[1]4.42	59.9
1951	43.3	52.6	2.73	2.98	...	76.8	29.7	36.0	...	13.1	69.3	50	4.28	74.5
1952	40.7	49.4	2.72	2.88	...	59.0	24.9	36.0	...	11.0	69.6	65	3.29	67.1
1953	43.2	45.0	2.73	2.71	83.0	58.4	31.6	36.0	...	11.7	52.7	65	2.84	51.7
1954	44.3	48.0	2.47	2.77	78.9	55.2	19.3	36.5	34.9	10.4	60.3	75	3.09	50.0
1955	[1]41.4	41.8	2.22	2.39	[1]73.5	[1]73.8	18.2	36.4	38.2	7.9	44.6	140	3.60	[1]61.7
1956	40.0	41.2	2.18	2.34	77.3	76.6	24.4	33.4	39.1	10.7	53.4	165	2.98	55.0
1957	34.9	—	2.07	2.24	60.7	61.9	24.2	33.4	35.1	11.3	51.1	165	3.03	52.2
1958	33.6	33.0	2.00	2.14	65.1	64.1	26.9	29.9	32.9	12.1	43.8	400	3.02	52.6
1959	33.7	33.2	1.98	2.16	72.5	72.2	29.5	...	32.3	15.0	[2]38.9	500	3.34	56 8
1960	...	32.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.3	16.8	...	600	...	...
1960 I	34.0	33.7	2.01	2.16	76.0	72.6	32.3	...	35.6	15.9	39.6	500	3.27	55.9
II	33.2	33.0	1.99	2.13	77.2	73.8	30.5	...	37.8	15.9	39.6	500	3.14	55.8
III	33.3	32.6	1.99	—	75.0	73.4	31.8	...	37.3	15.9	39.8	500	3.17	55.2
IV	33.8	33.3	2.02	—	75.2	74.0	33.8	...	35.8	16.4	—	500	3.27	55.9
V	33.9	33.7	2.00	—	75.4	74.0	30.9	...	34.5	16.8	—	500	3.31	55.2
VI	33.1	—	1.97	2.14	74.4	—	34.2	...	34.4	17.0	—	500	3.19	52.9
VII	33.3	—	1.97	2.14	74.1	73.8	35.4	...	34.4	17.0	38.0	500	3.13	51.4
VIII	33.7	32.7	1.99	2.20	72.8	74.5	33.8	...	34.8	17.0	38.9	500	3.26	53.9
IX	33.4	32.6	1.97	2.20	68.2	—	33.2	...	34.9	17.0	39.2	500	3.09	51.2
X	32.3	32.3	1.94	2.12	66.1	—	32.8	...	34.6	16.0	42.6	500	2.97	49.7
XI	32.8	32.2	1.96	2.08	63.1	64.3	31.1	...	34.7	18.8	44.4	500	2.78	48.0
XII	33.7	—	1.99	—	62.0	64.2	33.6	...	34.3	17.5	45.2	600	2.79	47.8
1961 I	37.2	—	2.23	2.40	69.5	68.6	35.6	...	34.8	—	44.6	600	2.95	49.4
II	41.4	—	2.48	...	75.0	71.4	37.5	...	36.7	—	44.7	600	3.08	51.6
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.													
1950	9.6	11.1	[1]9.1	[1]9.6	...	16.2	[1]18.4	[1]5.8	...	7.6	[1]9.5	—	[1]17.4	16.5
1951	11.9	14.5	10.0	10.9	...	21.5	16.7	9.9	...	7.4	7.6	...	16.7	20.5
1952	11.2	13.6	10.0	10.6	...	16.5	14.0	9.9	...	6.2	7.7	—	13.3	18.5
1953	11.9	12.4	10.0	10.0	22.9	16.3	17.8	9.9	...	6.6	5.8	—	11.4	14.3
1954	12.2	13.2	9.0	10.2	21.8	15.6	10.9	10.1	9.6	5.8	6.6	—	12.4	13.8
1955	[1]11.4	11.5	8.2	8.8	[1]20.3	[1]20.7	10.2	10.0	10.5	4.4	4.9	—	14.3	[1]17.0
1956	11.0	11.4	8.0	8.6	21.4	21.5	13.7	9.2	10.0	6.0	5.9	—	12.2	15.1
1957	9.6	—	7.6	8.2	16.7	17.3	13.6	9.2	9.7	6.4	5.6	—	12.3	14.4
1958	9.3	9.1	7.3	7.9	17.9	17.9	15.2	8.2	9.1	6.8	4.8	—	12.3	14.5
1959	9.3	9.2	7.3	7.9	20 0	20.2	16.6	...	8.9	8.4	[2]4.3	[2]6.0	13.7	15.7
1960	...	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7	9.4	...	7.2	...	...
1960 I	9.4	9.3	7.4	7.9	20.9	20.3	18.2	...	9.8	8.9	4.4	6.0	13.5	15.4
II	9.2	9.1	7.3	7.8	21.3	20.6	17.2	...	10.4	8.9	4.4	6.0	13.0	15.4
III	9.2	9.0	7.3	—	20.7	20.6	17.9	...	10.3	8.9	4.4	6.0	13.0	15.2
IV	9.3	9.2	7.5	—	20.7	20.7	19.0	...	9.9	9.2	—	6.0	13.3	15.4
V	9.3	9.3	7.3	—	20.8	20.7	17.4	...	9.5	9.4	—	6.0	13.2	15.2
VI	9.1	—	7.2	7.9	20.5	—	19.2	...	9.5	9.6	—	6.0	12.8	14.6
VII	9.2	—	7.2	7.9	20.4	20.7	19.9	...	9.5	9.6	4.2	6.0	12.6	14.2
VIII	9.3	9.0	7.3	8.1	20.1	20.9	19.0	...	9.6	9.6	4.3	6.0	13.2	14.8
IX	9.2	9.0	7.2	8.1	18.8	—	18.7	...	9.6	9.6	4.3	6.0	12.4	14.1
X	8.9	8.9	7.1	7.8	18.2	—	18.5	...	9.5	9.0	4.7	6.0	12.0	13.7
XI	9.0	8.9	7.2	7.6	17.4	18.0	17.5	...	9.6	10.6	4.9	6.0	11.2	13.2
XII	9.3	—	7.3	—	17.1	18.0	18.9	...	9.5	9.9	5.0	7.2	11.0	13.2
1961 I	10.3	—	8 2	8.8	19.2	19.2	20.1	...	9.6	—	4.9	7.2	11.7	13.6
II	11.4	—	9.1	...	20.7	20.0	21.1	...	10.1	—	4.9	7.2	12.3	14.2

[1] Crop year from this year forward : Soybeans : European ports I (from 1955), and United States, October-September. Groundnuts : India, April-March ; Nigeria and (from 1955) European ports, November-October. Cottonseed : United States, July-June. Linseed : Argentina, December-November ; Canada and United Kingdom (from 1955), August-July. — [2] Provisional.

[1] A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Soja : Ports européens I (depuis 1955), et Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. Arachides : Inde, avril-mars ; Nigeria et, depuis 1955, ports européens, novembre-octobre. Graines de coton : Etats-Unis, juillet-juin. Graines de lin : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada et Royaume-Uni (depuis 1955), août-juillet. — [2] Chiffre provisoire.

SOYBEANS

European ports : I - American No. 2 yellow, 3%, bulk, nearest forward shipment ; 1950 through March 1951, f.o.b. United States port ; from September 1951, c.i.f. — **II** - 1950 through July 1955, Manchurian, 3%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; from October 1955, Chinese, yellow. — **United States : I** - Average producer price. — **II** - No. 2, yellow, bulk, carlot sales, Chicago.

GROUNDNUTS

European ports : I - Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. — **II** - Sudanese, fair average quality, 3%, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; through April 1956, unshelled. — **India** : Shelled, wholesale price, Bombay. — **Nigeria** : Shelled, government fixed minimum price, at railhead, Kano area.

COTTONSEED

European ports : Sudanese, black, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. — **India** : Bombay, Varad, wholesale price. — **United States** : Average producer price.

LINSEED

Argentina : Grade No. 2, 4%, government fixed producer price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. — **Canada** : No. 1 C.W. for domestic use and export, basis in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, spot price, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — **United Kingdom**: Canadian No. 1, 2½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London.

SOJA

Ports européens : I - Des Etats-Unis, N° 2, jaune, 3%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche ; de 1950 à fin mars 1951, f.o.b. port des Etats-Unis ; depuis septembre 1951, c.a.f. — **II** - De 1950 à fin juillet 1955, de Mandchourie, 3%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; depuis octobre 1955, soja chinois, jaune. — **Etats-Unis : I** - Prix moyen à la production. — **II** - N° 2, jaune, en vrac, par charges de wagon, Chicago.

ARACHIDES

Ports européens : I - Du Nigeria, décortiquées, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. — **II** - Du Soudan, bonne qualité moyenne, 3%, décortiquées, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; jusqu'à fin avril 1956, non décortiquées. — **Inde** : Décortiquées, prix de gros, Bombay. — **Nigeria** : Décortiquées, prix minimum fixé par le gouvernement, en gare, région de Kano.

GRAINES DE COTON

Ports européens : Du Soudan, noires, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. — **Inde** : Bombay, Varad, prix de gros. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production.

GRAINES DE LIN

Argentine : Qualité N° 2, 4%, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement pour graines en sac, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. — **Canada** : N° 1 C.O., pour consommation nationale et exportation, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, prix du disponible, bourse des grains de Winnipeg. — **Royaume-Uni** : Du Canada N° 1, 2½%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f., Londres.

Table 24. - Oilseed : Prices in selected countries (concluded) **Tableau 24. - Oléagineux : Prix dans certains pays (fin)**

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed - Graines de lin		Rapeseed - Graines de colza		Copra - Coprah						Palm kernels - Palmistes	Castor beans - Graines de ricin			
	United States		European ports	Sweden	European ports		Fed. of Malaya	India	Philippines	United States	European ports	Brazil		India	United Kingdom
	I	II			I	II						I	II		
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
	Dollars/56 lb.		£/1000 kg.	Kroner/100 kg.	£/2240 lb.	U.S. dollars/2240 lb.	M. Dollars/133.3 lb.	Rupees/82.28 lb.	Pesos/100 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.	1000 B. francs/1000 kg.	Cruzeiros/kg.	U.S. dollars/2240 lb.	Rupees/82.28 lb.	£/2240 lb.
1950	[1]3.34	[1]3.88	52 8	[1]75	91.3	230	39.3	60.5	36.0	10.08	9.16	2.56	141	[1]21.8	59.3
1951	3.72	4.10	73.3	70	105.8	247	43.9	66.4	36.2	10.41	10.90	4.52	260	34.1	110 7
1952	3.72	4.08	57.7	90	69.1	166	29.1	47.6	24.6	7.52	7.34	3.11	196	24.0	78 8
1953	3.64	3.86	52.3	85	85.2	224	37.6	46.3	36.6	10.56	15.47	2.64	146	22 9	62.1
1954	3.05	3.39	51 6	75	75.3	199	32.6	43.1	30.8	8.86	7.29	2.43	103	15.8	48.1
1955	2.90	3.19	52.7	73	67.6	183	28.1	35.8	27.1	7.95	7.00	3.40	114	18 2	49.4
1956	2 99	3.26	57.1	75	66.4	180	27.4	35.3	26 0	7.70	7.15	6.39	153	24 6	69.4
1957	2 96	3.30	52 0	73	64.9	175	27.3	32.2	28 4	7.92	6.96	7.61	164	21.2	73.2
1958	2.69	3.00	—	77	74.5	206	33.9	50.6	37.7	9.81	7.57	6.29	106	21.4	52 1
1959	[2]3.04	3.38	47.3	78	90.1	255	41.0	53.8	46.7	12.11	9.29	9.46	—	23.8	55.3
1960	...	...	50.4	...	75.2	205	...	58.4	...	9.63	8.23	16.28	—	...	64.4
1960 I	3.12	3 50	50 6	78	93.3	261	40.9	55.8	48.9	12.22	9.84	14.40	—	23.9	60 5
II	3.00	3.35	51.0	78	91 5	252	41.5	54.1	47.3	11.97	9.58	16.00	—	24.2	63.1
III	2 81	3.28	48 4	78	88.7	240	39.6	52.9	43.9	11.31	8.97	17.58	—	23 0	62 0
IV	2 93	3.36	49.2	78	81 8	217	37.0	53.8	37.6	10.38	8 25	16.00	—	23.9	63.6
V	3 04	3.43	50 5	78	78.9	209	34 2	56.4	41.6	9.75	7.95	17.74	—	23 7	65 6
VI	2.94	3.19	—	78	70.5	192	30 0	58.8	38 5	9.16	—	17.56	—	24 6	67.4
VII	2 64	3.01	—	78	69.5	192	30.8	59.3	39 5	8.90	—	18.24	—	25 1	68.3
VIII	2 80	3.11	52 0	...	69.6	191	30.9	60.5	37.5	8.86	—	17.04	—	23 1	67 6
IX	2 65	2.98	51.0	...	65.4	176	29.5	61.7	33 4	8.22	—	15.32	—	24 1	67.1
X	2 50	2 88	—	...	63.9	176	28.0	61.7	36.9	8.22	[3]51 6	15.57	—	24 4	62 5
XI	2 40	2.76	—	...	65.6	182	28.1	64.0	...	8.66	52 8	14.80	—	25 0	62 0
XII	2 47	2.82	—	...	63.5	171	26.8	61.2	...	7.90	49.8	15.08	—	25 2	63.1
1961 I	2 47	2.87	—	...	63.8	172	...	63.0	...	8.12	50.8	15.46	—	24 8	65 8
II	2.61	3.02	—	...	65.4	177	...	57.6	...	8.39	51 5	...	—	24 4	66 6
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.														
1950	[1]13.1	[1]15.3	14 8	[1]14 5	25.2	22.6	21.3	34.0	18.0	22.2	18.3	13.8	13 9	[1]12.2	16.3
1951	14.6	16.1	20 5	13.5	29.1	24.3	23.8	37.4	18.1	23.0	21.8	24.4	25 6	19.2	30.5
1952	14.6	16.1	16.2	17.4	19.0	16.4	15.7	26.8	12.3	16.6	14.7	16.8	19 3	13.5	21.7
1953	14.3	15.2	14 6	16 4	23.5	22 1	20.3	26.1	18.3	23.3	30.9	—	14 3	12.9	17.1
1954	12.0	13.3	14 4	14 5	20.7	19.6	17.6	24.2	15.4	19.5	14.6	—	10.1	8 9	13 3
1955	11 4	12.6	14.8	14 1	18 6	18 0	15.2	20.1	13.6	17.5	14.0	—	11 2	10 2	13.6
1956	11.8	12.8	16.0	14.5	18.3	17.7	14.8	19.9	13.0	17.0	14.3	—	15 1	13.8	19.1
1957	11.6	13.0	14 6	14.1	17.9	17.2	14 8	18.1	14.2	17.5	13.9	—	16 2	11.9	20 2
1958	10.6	11.8	—	14 9	20 5	20 3	18 3	28 5	18 8	21 6	15.1	—	10 4	12 0	14.4
1959	12 0	13 3	13.2	15 2	24.8	25.1	22.1	30.3	23.3	26.7	18.6	—	—	13 4	15.2
1960	...	...	14.1	...	20.7	20.2	...	32.8	...	21.2	16.5	—	—	...	17.7
1960 I	12.3	13.8	14.2	15.2	25.7	25.7	22.1	31.4	24.4	26.9	19.7	—	—	13.4	16.7
II	11.8	13.2	14.3	15.2	25.2	24.8	22.4	30.4	23.7	26.4	19.2	—	—	13.6	17.4
III	11.1	12.9	13.6	15.2	24.4	23.6	21.4	29.8	22.0	24.9	17.9	—	—	13.0	17.1
IV	11.5	13.2	13.8	15.2	22.6	21.4	20.0	30.2	18.8	22.9	16.5	—	—	13.4	17.5
V	12.0	13.5	14.1	15.2	21.7	20.6	18.4	31.7	20.8	21.5	15 9	—	—	13.3	18.1
VI	11.6	12.6	—	15.2	19.4	18.9	16 2	33.1	19.2	20.2	—	—	—	13.8	18.6
VII	10.4	11.8	—	15.2	19.1	18.9	16.6	33.4	19.8	19.6	—	—	—	14.1	18 8
VIII	11.0	12.2	14.6	...	19.2	18.8	16 7	34.1	18.8	19.5	—	—	—	13.0	18.6
IX	11.4	11.7	14.3	...	18.0	17.4	15.9	34.7	16.7	18.1	—	—	—	13.5	18.5
X	9.8	11.3	—	...	17.6	17.4	15.2	34.7	18.4	18.1	14.2	—	—	13.8	17.2
XI	9.4	10.9	—	...	18.1	17.9	15.2	36.0	...	19.1	14.6	—	—	14.1	17.1
XII	9.7	11.1	—	...	17.5	16.8	14 5	34 4	...	17.4	13.7	—	—	14.2	17.4
1961 I	9.7	11.3	—	...	17.6	16.9	...	35.4	...	17.9	14.0	—	—	14.0	18.1
II	10.3	11.9	—	...	18.0	17 4	...	32.4	...	18.5	14.2	...	—	13.8	18.4

[1] Crop year from this year forward : Linseed : United States I, July-June ; II, August-July. Rapeseed : Sweden, September-August. Castor beans : India, marketing season November-October. – [2] Provisional. – [3] From October 1960, £/2240 lb.

LINSEED
United States : I - Average producer price. – **II** - No. 1, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

RAPESEED
European ports : Ethiopian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; 1950 through 1952, 5% ; from 1953, 3%. – **Sweden** : Winter rapeseed, 18% water content and 4% impurities, basic producer price.

COPRA
European ports : I - Straits, fair merchantable, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. – **II** - Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c. and f. ; from January 1957, c.i.f. – **Fed. of Malaya** : Sundried, No. I, wholesale price, Singapore. – **India** : Wholesale price, Kozhikode. – **Philippines** : Sundried, f.o.b. Manila. – **United States** : Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

PALM KERNELS
European ports : Congo (ex-Belgian), nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

CASTOR BEANS
Brazil : I - Wholesale price, Bahia. – **II** - Export price to United States, f.o.b. Brazilian port. – **India** : Small, wholesale price, Bombay. – **United Kingdom** : British East African, nearest forward shipment, ex ship.

[1] A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Graines de lin : Etats-Unis I, juillet-juin ; II, août-juillet. Colza : Suède, septembre-août. Graines de ricin : Inde, campagne commerciale novembre-octobre. – [2] Chiffre provisoire. – [3] A partir d'octobre 1960, £/2240 lb.

GRAINES DE LIN
Etats-Unis : I - Prix moyen à la production. – **II** - N° 1, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

GRAINES DE COLZA
Ports européens : D'Ethiopie, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; de 1950 à fin 1952, 5% ; depuis 1953, 3%. – **Suède** : Graines de colza d'hiver, contenant 18% d'eau et 4% d'impuretés, prix de base à la production.

COPRAH
Ports européens : I - Des Straits, bonne qualité moyenne, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – **II** - Des Philippines, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c. et f. ; à partir de janvier 1957, c.a.f. – **Fed. de Malaisie** : N° 1, séché au soleil, prix de gros, Singapour. – **Inde** : Prix de gros, Kozhikode. – **Philippines** : Séché au soleil, f.o.b. Manille. – **Etats-Unis** : Des Philippines, en vrac, c.a.f. côte du Pacifique.

PALMISTES
Ports européens : De l'ex-Congo belge, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

GRAINES DE RICIN
Brésil : I - Prix de gros, Bahia. – **II** - Prix d'exportation aux Etats-Unis, f.o.b. port brésilien. – **Inde** : Petites graines, prix de gros, Bombay. – **Royaume-Uni** : D'Afrique orientale britannique, embarquement le plus proche, à quai.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Olive oil - Huile d'olive				Soybean oil - Huile de soja		Groundnut oil - Huile d'arachide						Cottonseed oil - Huile de coton	
	European ports	Italy	Spain	United States	European ports	United States	European ports I	European ports II	European ports III	France	India	United States	European ports	United States
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	£/1000 kg.	1000 lire/100 kg.	£/1000 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.	U.S. dollars/2240 lb.	Dollars/100 lb.	£/2240 lb.			1000 francs/100 kg.	Rupees/82.28 lb.	Dollars/100 lb.	U.S. dollars/2240 lb.	Dollars/100 lb.
1950	209.1	40.1	220.9	34.8	331	14.0	151.7	—	...	22.1	67.4	17.3	...	15.8
1951	307.0	45.4	361.4	38.3	417	16.8	195.6	—	172.8	28.5	71.5	20.2	395	18.4
1952	248.2	40.6	220.6	29.6	278	11.0	134.9	—	132.0	25.0	51.0	17.0	343	12.8
1953	278.6	42.6	232.3	34.5	312	12.4	137.2	144.1	140.0	25.5	66,2	26.1	363	14.1
1954	215.3	42.5	214.5	30.1	338	13.3	120.9	137.4	134.5	24.6	45.9	18.2	290	13.5
1955	244.2	52.7	217.2	31.5	299	11.6	104.2	107.8	104.5	24.2	35.8	17.6	290	12.7
1956	376.5	83.0	[1]340.0	46.0	345	13.2	133.4	137.6	134.0	21.4	52.7	15.9	372	13.7
1957	275.1	55.5	274.7	41.5	311	12.2	—	131.5	130.5	21.6	55.7	15.1	356	13.5
1958	232.2	48.2	230.1	32.7	—	10.5	112.3	—	100.1	22.9	55.2	16.3	—	12.7
1959	222.8	55.7	209.9	31.3	236	9.0	112.4	111.6	108.7	24.7	58.9	12.6	256	11.2
1960	—	56.7	209.1	30.8	227	8.8	116.1	122.1	118.6	247	69.4	15.1	261	9.9
1960 I	—	59.0	203.8	29.9	208	7.8	116.9	125.0	121.0	[2]247	65.4	14.2	253	9.5
II	—	59.5	206.2	30.7	204	7.6	123.7	—	123.9	247	64.1	15.6	253	9.4
III	—	59.5	212.5	30.7	204	7.6	122.5	—	122.6	247	65.4	14.4	252	9.4
IV	—	60.0	218.4	31.2	209	8.0	—	—	120.8	247	69.8	16.1	265	10.1
V	—	60.5	220.0	32.0	212	8.2	—	—	121.5	247	66.1	15.8	268	10.4
VI	—	60.0	220.0	31.7	220	8.7	—	—	121.2	247	70.0	16.0	268	10.6
VII	—	57.5	217.5	30.5	—	9.0	—	124.0	121.8	247	73.1	16.5	270	10.2
VIII	—	57.0	210.0	30.5	241	9.5	118.1	123.8	121.8	247	71.3	15.8	—	10.2
IX	—	55.5	207.5	30.5	235	9.2	120.7	—	117.1	247	73.8	15.5	250	9.4
X	—	50.5	201.9	30.7	242	9.4	111.3	—	112.3	247	72.8	14.8	254	9.7
XI	—	51.0	193.0	30.0	262	10.2	107.0	115.5	110.0	247	69.2	13.8	—	10.2
XII	—	50.0	198.1	31.1	263	10.0	112.0	—	109.3	246	71.7	12.9	277	10.2
1961 I	—	52.1	202.5	31.3	285	10.9	—	124.0	120.0	253	76.5	13.4	297	11.2
II	—	51.5	200.0	31.2	308	12.2	—	129.8	126.8	...	78.8	14.2	328	12.3
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.													
1950	58.6	64.2	61.9	76.7	32.6	31.1	41.8	—	...	63.0	37.9	38.1	...	34.8
1951	86.0	72.6	101.2	84.4	41.0	37.0	53.9	—	47.6	81.5	40.2	44.5	38.9	40.6
1952	69.5	64.9	61.8	65.2	27.4	24.3	37.2	—	36.4	71.5	28.7	37.5	33.8	28.2
1953	78.0	68.2	65.1	76.1	30.7	27.3	37.8	39.7	38.6	72.9	37.2	46.5	35.7	31.1
1954	60.3	68.0	60.1	66.4	33.3	29.3	33.3	37.9	37.1	70.2	25.8	40.1	28.5	29.8
1955	68.4	84.3	60.8	69.4	29.4	25.6	28.7	29.7	28.8	69.3	20.2	38.8	28.5	28.0
1956	107.4	132.7	95.2	101.4	33.9	29.1	36.8	37.9	36.9	61.2	29.6	35.1	36.6	30.2
1957	77.0	88.8	76.9	91.5	30.6	26.9	—	36.2	36.0	57.8	31.3	33.3	35.1	29.8
1958	65.0	77.1	64.4	72.1	—	23.1	30.9	—	27.6	54.5	31.1	35.9	—	28.0
1959	62.4	89.1	58.8	69.0	23.2	19.8	31.0	30.8	30.0	50.0	33.1	27.8	25.2	24.7
1960	—	90.7	58.5	67.9	22.4	19.4	32.1	30.6	32.7	50.0	39.0	33.3	25.7	21.8
1961 I	—	94.4	57.0	65.9	20.5	17.2	32.2	34.4	33.3	50.0	36.8	31.3	24.9	20.9
II	—	95.2	57.8	67.7	20.1	16.8	34.1	—	34.1	50.0	36.1	34.4	24.9	20.7
III	—	95.2	59.5	7.7	20.1	16.8	33.8	—	33.8	50.0	36.8	31.7	24.8	20.7
IV	—	96.0	61.1	68.8	20.6	17.6	—	—	33.3	50.0	39.3	35.5	26.1	22.3
V	—	96.8	61.6	70.5	20.9	18.1	—	—	33.5	50.0	37.2	34.8	26.4	22.9
VI	—	96.0	61.6	69.9	21.7	19.2	—	—	33.4	50.0	39.4	35.3	26,4	23.4
VII	—	92.0	60.9	67.2	—	19.8	—	34.2	33.6	50.0	41.1	36.4	26.6	22.5
VIII	—	91.2	58.8	67.2	23.7	20.9	32.5	34.1	33.6	50.0	40.1	34.8	—	22.5
IX	—	88.8	58.1	67.2	23.1	20.3	33.3	—	32.3	50.0	41.5	34.2	24.6	20.7
X	—	80.8	56.5	67.7	23.8	20.7	30.7	—	31.0	50.0	41.0	32.6	25.0	21.4
XI	—	81.6	54.0	66.1	25.8	22.5	29.5	31.8	30.3	50.0	39.0	30.4	—	22.5
XII	—	80.0	55.5	68.6	25.9	22.0	30.9	—	30.1	49.9	40.3	28.4	27.2	22.5
1961 I	—	83.4	56.7	69.0	28.1	24.0	—	34.2	33.1	51.3	43.1	29.5	29.3	24.7
II	—	82.4	56.0	* 68 8	30 3	26.9	—	35.8	34.9	...	44.3	31.3	32.3	27.1

[1] Dollar payment only. — [2] From this month forward, new francs/100 kg.

[1] Paiements en dollars seulement. — [2] A partir de ce mois, nouveaux francs/100 kg.

OLIVE OIL

European ports : Algerian and Tunisian, edible, 1%, drums ; 1950 through January 1956, f.o.b. North African port ; March-December 1956, c. and f. ; from January 1957, c.i.f. — **Italy** : First quality, 1.2%, producer price, Bari. — **Spain** : Edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b. — **United States** : Edible, imported, drums, New York.

SOYBEAN OIL

European ports : U.S., crude, bulk ; from January 1959, degummed ; 1950 through January 1954, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; February 1954 through December 1956, c.i.f. Rotterdam ; from January 1957, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. — **United States** : Domestic, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwestern mills.

GROUNDNUT OIL

European ports : **I** - Indian, bulk, crude, 3-5%, c. and f. ; from June 1958, 2%, nearest forward shipment. — **II** - South African, 2%, bulk, spot price, Rotterdam ; from July 1958, nearest forward shipment. — **III** - British West African, bulk, c.i.f. ; 1953, 3-8% ; January through October 1956, 3-4% ; November and December 1956, 3-6%, Rotterdam ; from January 1957, 3-5%, nearest forward shipment. — **France** : Refined, for all food uses, 1,000 kg. lots, delivered in drums, wholesale price, ex mill. — **India** : Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. — **United States** : Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

COTTONSEED OIL

European ports : American ; July 1951 through August 1954, semirefined, 1/4%, bulk, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; September 1954 through December 1956, bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f., Rotterdam ; from January 1957, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; from October 1958, crude. — **United States** : Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

HUILE D'OLIVE

Ports européens : D'Algérie et de Tunisie, comestible, 1%, en fûts ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1956, f.o.b. port nord-africain ; de mars à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. ; depuis janvier 1957, c.a.f. — **Italie** : Première qualité, 1,2%, prix à la production, Bari. — **Espagne** : Comestible, 1%, en fûts, f.o.b. — **Etats-Unis** : Comestible, importée, en fûts, New York.

HUILE DE SOJA

Ports européens : U.S., brute, en vrac ; à partir de janvier 1959, démucilaginée ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1954, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; de février 1954 à fin décembre 1956, c.a.f. Rotterdam ; depuis janvier 1957, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis** : Indigène, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Middle West.

HUILE D'ARACHIDE

Ports européens : **I** - Indienne, en vrac, brute, 3-5%, c. et f. ; à partir de juin 1958, 2%, embarquement le plus proche. — **II** - D'Afrique du Sud, 2%, en vrac, prix du disponible, Rotterdam ; à partir de juillet 1958, embarquement le plus proche. — **III** - D'Afrique occidentale britannique, en vrac, c.a.f. ; 1953, 3-8% ; janvier-octobre 1956, 3-4% ; novembre et décembre 1956, 3-6%, Rotterdam ; depuis janvier 1957, 3-5%, embarquement le plus proche. — **France** : Raffinée, pour tous usages alimentaires, en lots de 1 000 kg, livrée en fûts, prix de gros, à l'huilerie. — **Inde** : Brute, filtrée, à l'huilerie, Bombay. — **Etats-Unis** : Brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du sud-est.

HUILE DE COTON

Ports européens : Américaine ; de juillet 1951 à fin août 1954, semi-raffinée, 1/4%, en vrac, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; de septembre 1954, à fin décembre 1956, « bleachable prime summer yellow » en fûts, c.a.f. Rotterdam ; de janvier 1957, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; depuis octobre 1958, brute. — **Etats-Unis** : Brute, en wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du sud-est.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries (continued)

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays (suite)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed oil - Huile de lin			Coconut oil - Huile de coco					Palm oil - Huile de palme				
									European ports			Fed. of Malaya	United States
	India	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon	European ports	India	Philippines	United States	I	II	III		
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£/2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Rupees/ 2240 lb.	£/2240 lb.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesos/ kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	1000 B. francs/ 1000 kg.	Guilders/ 1000 kg.	£/2240 lb.	Dollars/ 133.3 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1950	64 0	...	18 4	1 412	132.9	93 4	.68	18.4	...	...	...	49.7	17.6
1951	67.7	...	20.9	1 624	155.2	89.9	.70	18 5	20 2	...	...	74 2	26.1
1952	49 5	...	18.5	974	95 4	76 1	.46	13.6	10.9	...	...	54.1	16.8
1953	46 1	86 0	17 7	1 275	118.7	70 8	.69	19 0	9 9	733	62 0	34 4	15.2
1954	38 8	65 4	17 3	1 119	109.5	62 0	.57	16 2	10.7	820	68 9	36 7	15.5
1955	42 2	89 5	15 7	945	92 2	55 1	.48	14 5	11 3	868	82 0	38.6	16.0
1956	53 5	119 3	17.3	977	92 0	56 8	.45	14 2	12 4	950	92 9	42.7	18.0
1957	46 8	98 2	17.1	1 032	93.9	70.1	.47	15.0	12 4	937	92 1	42 9	18.2
1958	53 7	96 6	17.3	1 225	109 8	86 3	.65	14 6	11 2	847	82 9	37.6	14.4
1959	50 1	89 1	16 6	1 480	133 0	85 9	.80	18.3	11 9	900	86 5	39.3	14.6
1960	50.4	93 4	16.7	1 160	108.4	92.5	...	14 2	11.2	[1]80.5	81.4	...	14.2
1960 I	49.1	90 7	17 6	1 501	134 1	94 0	.82	18 1	11 8	86.2	84 5	37.8	12.1
II	46.3	90 5	17 5	1 472	132 0	90 4	.81	17.5	11.4	83.5	83.2	38 5	14.6
III	46 5	93.2	17.1	1 465	127.6	88 2	.76	16.8	11.2	80.4	81.5	38.3	14.1
IV	47.8	94 6	16 7	1 259	120.4	88 2	.71	15.4	11.2	80 0	81.5	38 0	14.0
V	47.6	97 7	16 8	1 237	115 0	88.2	.74	14.7	11.2	79.6	81.5	37.4	14.0
VI	49.4	97 8	16 8	1 065	99.1	91.1	.68	13 6	11.1	78 8	79 6	36.3	14.0
VII	50 5	94 6	16 5	1 045	101.1	91.1	.70	13.0	—	79.5	80.3	35.4	14.0
VIII	47.0	95 8	16 8	1 057	99.6	91.1	.66	13.0	—	81.0	81.8	35.5	14.4
IX	50.0	95 7	16.2	986	94 2	95.5	.60	12 2	—	80 5	81.2	35.6	14.4
X	53.6	94 6	16 0	996	92 6	94.2	.62	12 4	[2]79.6	79.4	80.5	36.8	14.3
XI	55 4	89.2	15 9	958	94.1	98 9	...	12.8	79.4	78.9	80.4	36 2	14.0
XII	62.3	87.1	16.1	886	90.4	98.9	...	11.6	78.4	78.0	81.0	...	14.0
1961 I	61 6	90 6	16 2	931	92 2	103 0	...	11.9	78.3	78.1	80.8	...	14.0
II	62 0	93 2	16 6	...	94.3	99.3	...	12.3	82 7	82.9	82 9	...	14.2
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.												
1950	36 0	...	40 6	29 1	36.6	52.5	34.0	40.6	...	...	...	26.9	38.8
1951	38.2	...	46.1	33 4	42 8	50 6	35.0	40 8	40.4	...	...	40 2	57.5
1952	27.9	...	40 8	20.1	26.3	42.8	23 0	30.0	21.8	...	...	29.3	37.0
1953	26.0	23 7	39.0	26 4	32.7	39.9	34.5	41.9	19,9	19.3	17.1	18.6	33.5
1954	21.9	18 0	38.1	23 1	30 2	34 9	28 5	35.7	21.5	21.6	19.0	19.8	34.2
1955	23.8	24 7	34 6	19 5	25.4	31 0	24 0	32 0	22.6	23.0	22.6	20 8	35.3
1956	30 2	32.9	38.1	20 2	25.4	31.9	22 5	31.3	24.8	25.0	25.6	23.1	39.7
1957	26.3	27.1	37 7	21 3	25.9	39.4	23 5	33.1	24.7	24.7	25.4	23 2	40.1
1958	30 2	26 6	38 1	25 3	30.2	48.6	32.5	32.2	22.5	22.3	22 8	20.3	31.7
1959	28 2	24.6	36 6	30 6	36.7	48 3	40.0	40.3	23.8	23.7	23 8	21.2	32 2
1960	28.3	25.8	36.8	24 0	29.9	52.0	...	31.3	22 4	22.2	22.4	...	31.3
1960 I	27.1	25 0	38.8	31.0	37 0	52.9	41.0	39.9	23 7	23 8	23.3	20 4	26.7
II	26.0	24 9	38 6	30 4	36.4	50 8	40.5	38 6	22 8	23.0	22 9	20 8	32.2
III	26 1	25.7	37.7	30 3	35 2	49 6	38 0	37.0	22 5	22.2	22.5	20 7	31.1
IV	26 9	26.1	36 8	26 0	33 2	49 6	35.5	34 0	22.5	22.0	22.5	20.6	30.9
V	26.8	26 9	37 0	25 6	31 7	49 6	37.0	32.4	22.4	21.9	22.5	20.2	30.9
VI	27 8	26 9	37.0	22 0	27.3	51 3	34.0	30.0	22.2	21.7	21 9	19.6	30.9
VII	28 4	26.1	36.4	21 6	27 9	51 3	35.0	28 7	—	21.9	22.1	19 2	30.9
VIII	26 5	26 4	37.0	21 8	27.4	51 3	33.0	28.7	—	22.3	22.5	19.2	31.7
IX	28.1	26.4	35.7	20 4	26.0	53 7	30.0	26.9	—	22 2	22 4	19 2	31.7
X	30.2	26.1	35.3	20 6	25.5	53.0	31.0	27.3	21.9	21.9	22.2	19.9	31.5
XI	31.2	24 6	35.1	19 8	25.9	55.7	...	28.2	21.9	21.7	22.2	19.6	30.9
XII	35.1	24.0	35.5	18.3	24.9	55.7	...	25.6	21.6	21.5	22.3	...	30.9
1961 I	34.6	25.0	35.7	19.2	25.4	58 0	...	26.2	21.6	21.5	22.3	...	30.9
II	34.9	27.1	36 6	...	26.0	55 9	...	27.1	22.8	22.9	22.8	...	31.3

[1] From 1960, £/2240 lb. – [2] From October 1960, £/2240 lb.

[1] A partir de 1960, £/2240 lb. – [2] A partir d'octobre 1960, £/2240 lb.

LINSEED OIL

India : Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. – **United Kingdom :** Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; from August 1957, Argentine only. – **United States :** Raw, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

COCONUT OIL

Ceylon : White, naked, delivered to wharf, Colombo. – **European ports :** Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f. ; from January 1957, nearest forward shipment. – **India :** Wholesale price, Bombay. – **Philippines :** Wholesale price, Manila. – **United States :** Crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast ; includes 3 cents per pound processing tax through September 1957.

PALM OIL

European ports : I - Congo (ex-Belgian), 6-7%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Antwerp ; from April 1956, 5%. – **II -** Sumatra, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. – **III -** Nigerian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; July 1953 through February 1954, 10-20% ; March through June 1954, 12-14% ; July through September 1954, 12-15% ; from 1955, 5%. – **Fed. of Malaya :** Wholesale price, f.o.b. Singapore. – **United States :** Clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York, includes 3 cents per pound processing tax through 1957.

HUILE DE LIN

Inde : Brute, filtrée, à l'huilerie, Bombay. – **Royaume-Uni :** Huile d'Argentine et d'Uruguay, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; depuis août 1957, d'Argentine seulement. – **Etats-Unis :** Brute, en fûts, par charge de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

HUILE DE COCO

Ceylan : Blanche, sans emballage, livrée à quai, Colombo. – **Ports européens :** Des Straits, 3½%, en vrac, c.a.f. ; depuis janvier 1957, embarquement le plus proche. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay. – **Philippines :** Prix de gros, Manille. – **Etats-Unis :** Brute, en wagons-citernes, côte du Pacifique ; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre jusqu'à fin septembre 1957.

HUILE DE PALME

Ports européens : I - De l'ex-Congo belge, 6-7%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Anvers ; depuis avril 1956, 5%. – **II -** De Sumatra, 5%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – **III -** Du Nigeria, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; de juillet 1953 à fin février 1954, 10-20% ; de mars à fin juin 1954, 12-14%; de juillet à fin septembre 1954, 12-15%; depuis 1955, 5%. – **Féd. de Malaisie:** Prix de gros, f.o.b. Singapour. – **Etats-Unis :** Clarifiée, en fûts, f.o.b. New York; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre jusqu'à fin 1957.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Palm-kernel oil - Huile de palmiste	Castor oil - Huile de ricin		Tung oil - Huile d'abrasin		Lard - Saindoux			Tallow - Suif			Whale oil - Huile de baleine	Fish oil - Huile de poisson
							United States			United States			
	European ports	European ports	United States	European ports	United States	Germany, Western	I	II	United Kingdom [1]	I	II	European ports	United States
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	1000 Fr./ 1000 kg.	£/ 2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£/ 2240 lb.	Cents/lb.	Marks/ 50 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/lb.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/lb.	£/ 1000 kg.	Cents/lb.
1950	20.0	129.3	20.4	235.2	26.9	85.8	11.8	14.0	79.1	8.8	8.0	97.1	11.54
1951	21.7	244.9	34.5	303.4	38.4	96.4	16.1	19.6	84.6	12.1	12.8	135.7	9.54
1952	12.8	182.2	29.7	261.3	38.8	76.5	9.9	12.7	90.0	5.5	6.5	80.0	7.31
1953	15.7	153.1	23.4	162.0	27.7	81.3	11.9	14.7	60.2	4.4	5.6	73.1	7.46
1954	14.2	112.4	17.9	129.9	22.4	97.2	15.7	18.8	78.4	6.6	7.9	82.9	7.77
1955	12.7	95.8	15.7	188.3	24.3	69.6	10.6	13.6	78.5	7.2	8.4	87.3	8.23
1956	13.0	135.4	17.6	187.4	24.3	73.0	11.1	14.0	78.3	6.7	8.1	90.7	8.85
1957	12.9	161.4	22.1	154.1	23.2	77.9	12.4	15.3	80.1	7.4	8.7	87.6	8.86
1958	14.3	125.3	20.3	93.7	21.3	75.3	11.4	14.2	82.5	7.5	8.7	77.7	7.99
1959	17.1	116.0	19.3	135.3	22.8	54.4	7.9	11.0	74.2	6.5	7.4	78.0	7.34
1960	15.2	129.8	19.3	130.2	22.3	58.6	8.8	11.9	66.2	5.5	6.4	74.6	6.50
1960 I	17.2	126.9	19.3	128.4	21.6	51.1	7.0	10.0	62.0	5.2	6.4	77.9	7.00
II	17.3	131.5	19.3	130.5	21.3	52.3	7.2	10.2	62.2	5.3	6.3	77.3	7.00
III	17.0	123.9	19.3	131.8	21.7	52.9	7.7	10.8	63.2	5.6	6.5	74.6	6.95
IV	15.6	128.2	19.3	130.9	21.9	55.7	8.7	11.7	64.5	6.0	6.7	73.8	6.75
V	14.9	128.7	19.3	129.2	22.2	53.8	8.3	11.5	64.8	5.7	6.5	74.2	6.75
VI	14.0	130.6	19.3	130.5	23.1	54.3	8.8	11.8	66.4	5.4	6.2	74.8	6.50
VII	—	135.1	19.3	130.8	23.2	61.2	9.6	12.8	67.1	5.4	6.5	72.5	6.25
VIII	—	130.2	19.3	128.5	23.0	67.7	10.2	13.2	68.8	5.6	6.4	72.6	6.25
IX	—	130.9	19.3	128.5	22.6	60.4	9.1	12.0	71.2	5.5	6.2	73.2	6.25
X	—	130.0	19.3	130.5	22.1	64.5	9.7	12.5	—	5.5	6.1	72.1	6.00
XI	13.3	130.9	19.3	132.3	22.2	67.0	10.4	13.3	72.8	5.6	6.4	75.7	6.00
XII	12.6	130.2	19.3	—	22.2	62.3	9.5	12.7	64.8	5.7	6.5	76.5	6.25
1961 I	12.6	129.1	19.3	—	23.8	64.4	10.0	12.8	64.4	5.8	6.9	75.8	6.25
II	12.9	126.0	19.3	—	28.9	...	12.3	15.0	70.1	6.5	7.2	76.0	6.33
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.												
1950	39.9	35.6	45.0	64.9	59.3	40.8	26.0	30.8	21.8	19.4	17.6	27.2	25.4
1951	43.4	67.5	76.1	83.6	84.6	45.9	35.5	43.3	23.3	26.7	28.1	38.0	21.0
1952	25.6	50.2	65.5	72.0	85.5	36.4	21.8	28.0	26.5	12.1	14.3	22.4	16.1
1953	31.5	42.2	51.6	44.6	61.1	38.7	26.2	32.4	16.6	9.7	12.3	20.5	16.4
1954	28.4	31.0	39.5	35.5	49.3	46.3	34.6	41.5	21.6	14.6	17.4	23.2	17.1
1955	25.4	26.6	34.6	51.9	53.6	33.1	23.4	30.0	21.6	15.9	18.5	24.4	18.1
1956	26.0	37.3	38.8	51.6	53.6	34.8	24.5	30.8	21.6	14.8	17.8	25.4	19.5
1957	25.7	44.5	48.7	42.5	51.1	37.1	27.3	33.8	22.1	16.3	19.2	24.5	19.5
1958	28.6	34.5	44.8	25.8	47.0	35.9	25.1	31.4	22.7	16.5	19.1	21.8	17.6
1959	34.3	32.0	42.5	37.3	50.3	25.9	17.4	24.3	20.4	14.3	16.2	21.9	16.2
1960	30.5	35.8	42.5	35.9	49.2	27.9	19.4	26.2	18.2	12.1	14.1	20.9	14.3
1960 I	34.5	35.0	42.5	35.4	47.6	24.3	15.4	22.0	17.1	11.5	14.0	21.8	15.4
II	34.5	36.2	42.5	36.0	47.0	24.9	15.9	22.5	17.1	11.7	13.8	21.6	15.4
III	34.1	34.1	42.5	36.3	47.8	25.2	17.0	23.7	17.4	12.3	14.3	20.9	15.3
IV	31.2	35.3	42.5	36.1	48.3	26.5	19.2	25.8	17.8	13.2	14.8	20.6	14.9
V	29.8	35.5	42.5	35.6	48.9	25.6	18.3	25.4	17.9	12.6	14.3	20.8	14.9
VI	27.9	36.0	42.5	36.0	50.9	25.9	19.4	26.0	18.3	11.9	13.8	20.9	14.3
VII	—	37.2	42.5	36.0	51.1	29.1	21.2	28.2	18.5	11.9	14.3	20.3	13.8
VIII	—	35.9	42.5	35.4	50.7	32.3	22.5	29.2	19.0	12.3	14.1	20.3	13.8
IX	—	36.1	42.5	35.4	49.8	28.8	20.1	26.5	19.6	12.1	13.8	20.5	13.8
X	—	35.8	42.5	36.0	48.7	30.7	21.4	27.6	—	12.1	13.5	20.2	13.2
XI	26.6	36.1	42.5	36.5	48.9	31.9	22.9	29.3	20.1	12.3	14.2	21.2	13.2
XII	25.1	35.9	42.5	—	48.9	29.7	20.9	27.9	17.9	12.6	14.4	21.4	13.8
1961 I	25.0	35.6	42.5	—	52.5	30.6	22.0	28.2	17.7	12.8	15.2	21.2	13.8
II	25.7	34.7	42.5	—	63.7	...	27.1	33.1	19.3	14.3	15.9	21.3	14.0

PALM-KERNEL OIL
European ports : Congo (ex-Belgian), 6%, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Antwerp; 1950 through July 1958, drums; from August 1958, bulk.

CASTOR OIL
European ports : Bombay firsts, drums, nearest forward shipment, c. and f.; from January 1959, bulk, c.i.f. – **United States :** No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

TUNG OIL
European ports : 1950 through July 1954, spot, naked, United Kingdom; December 1954 through January 1959, Chinese, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c. and f.; February through May 1959, ex tank, Rotterdam; from June 1959, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. – **United States :** Raw, in tank cars, New York.

LARD
Germany, Western : American, boxes, importers' selling price, ex bonded warehouse, Hamburg. – **United States : I** - Prime, steam, loose, tank carlots, Chicago. – **II** - Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. ship, New York.

TALLOW
United Kingdom : Australian, good color, mixed, titre 43½°; 1950 through 1952, c. and f.; from 1953, c.i.f. – **United States : I** - Inedible prime or extra, tank carlots, wholesale price, Chicago. – **II** - Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. ship, New York.

WHALE OIL
European ports : Crude, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

FISH OIL
United States : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore.

HUILE DE PALMISTE
Ports européens : De l'ex-Congo belge, 6%, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Anvers; de 1950 à fin juillet 1958, en fûts; depuis août 1958, en vrac.

HUILE DE RICIN
Ports européens : Bombay firsts, en fûts, embarquement le plus proche, c. et f.; à partir de janvier 1959, en vrac, c.a.f. – **Etats-Unis :** N° 3, pour usages techniques, en fûts, par charges de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

HUILE D'ABRASIN
Ports européens : De 1950 à fin juillet 1954, au comptant, sans emballage, Royaume-Uni; de décembre 1954 à fin janvier 1959, chinoise, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c. et f.; de février à fin mai 1959, prise au réservoir, Rotterdam; depuis juin 1959, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – **Etats-Unis :** Brute, en wagons-citernes, New York.

SAINDOUX
Allemagne occidentale : Des Etats-Unis, caisses, prix de vente des importateurs, à l'entrepôt, Hambourg. – **Etats-Unis : I** - De première qualité, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac, par charges de wagons-citernes, Chicago. – **II** - Pur, raffiné, boîtes de 37 livres, f.a.s. New York.

SUIF
Royaume-Uni : Australien, bonne couleur, mélangé, titre 43½°; de 1950 à 1952, c. et f.; depuis 1953, c.a.f. – **Etats-Unis : I** - Non comestible, premier choix ou extra, par charges de wagon, prix de gros, Chicago. – **II** - « Fancy » en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

HUILE DE BALEINE
Ports européens : Brute, en vrac, c.a.f. Rotterdam.

HUILE DE POISSON
Etats-Unis : De Menhaden, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. navire, Baltimore.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (*concluded*)

	9	10
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	7/8	1
Sweet potatoes and yams		1
Rubber	5	
Sugar	7/8	2
Tobacco	7/8	
Vegetables		
Onions	12	
TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	9,12	3
Coffee	6,9,12	3
Tea	6,9,12	3
Fibers		
Cotton	5,7/8,11	2
Fruit		
Lemons and limes	10	4
Oranges and tangerines	10	4
Grain		
Barley	5,7/8,11	2
Maize	5,7/8,11	2
Oats	5,7/8,11	2
Rice	5,7/8,11	2
Rye	5,7/8,11	2
Wheat	5,7/8,11	2
Wheat flour	5,7/8,11	2
Livestock products		
Butter	6,12	3
Cheese	6,12	3
Eggs	6,12	3
Meat	6,12	3
Milk	6,12	3
Wool	5,7/8,11	2

	9	10
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra and coconut oil	10	1,4
Cottonseed and oil	10	1,4
Groundnuts and oil	10	1,4
Linseed and oil	10	1,4
Olive oil	10	1,4
Palm kernels and oil	10	1,4
Palm oil	10	1,4
Soybeans and oil	10	1,4
Sugar	5,7/8,11	2
Tobacco	6,12	3
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	5,7/8,11	2
PRICES		
Series of international significance (tables)	5-12	1-4
Series of international significance (graphs)		
Cocoa and tea, fats and oils, fish, forest products, rice, tobacco	7/8,11	2
Coffee, dairy products, fats and oils, fruit, rubber, wheat	6,10	1,4
Feed grain, fruit, oilseeds, meat, sugar, textile fibers	5,9,12	3
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	6,12	
Coffee	6,12	
Tea	6,12	
Fibers		
Cotton	5,11	
Fibers, miscellaneous	5	
Fruit		
Bananas, citrus fruit and dried fruit	7/8	
Apples, citrus fruit and bananas		3

	9	10
Grain		
Barley		2
Maize	7/8	2
Oats		2
Rice	7/8	3
Rye		3
Wheat	7/8	3
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
Eggs	9	
Meat		
Bacon	6	
Beef	6	
Pigs	6	
Poultry	9	
Sheep and lambs	6	
Milk		1
Wool	5,11	
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils	10	4
Oilseeds	10	4
Rubber	5,11	
Tobacco	6,12	
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	9	
Sorghum, oilcakes, and meal		2
Index numbers		
Agricultural and general wholesale prices	7/8	2
Prices received and prices paid by farmers	5/11	
Maritime freight rates	10	

The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS is published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy. The Bulletin is issued in the month indicated on the cover and contains information available as of the 25th of the preceding month.

Annual subscription US$5.00 (25s.) ; single copies US$0.50 (2s.6d.). Subscriptions are payable in local currency when orders are placed through local sales agents.

Information from the MONTHLY BULLETIN may be quoted if reference is made to the source. A cutting of any reprinted material would be appreciated. It should be sent to the Distribution and Sales Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.

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Printed in Italy - TIPOGRAFIA F. FAILLI - ROMA

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